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A BROKEN BANK.

The Atlantic National Bank "Bursted"—The Cashier a Defaulter in Over $400,000—His Arrest.

Rumors began to circulate in Wall-street yesterday soon after noon, concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank, No. 17 Nassau-street. The bank was originally started about twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after [illegible] by the depreciation of securities [illegible] as collaterals for loans, and which were not redeemed. Consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing-house, which was first advised of its condition yesterday. Although the Clearing-house officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosure which took place yesterday at about 1 o'clock, when F. L. Taintor, the Cashier, stepped in, and, after asking for Mr. Tappan, the Chairman of the Clearing-house Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds of the concern and lost in stock speculations.

Mr. Tappan, who is President of the Gallatin National Bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelations of the Cashier, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs on the part of the Clearing-house Committee, which is authorized to take such a course for the protection of the banks and the public. Mr. Taintor, the Cashier, told Mr. Tappan that he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place.

The news created considerable excitement in the street, but was not generally credited at first, as the officials who were at the desks in the bank refused to give any information in response to the inquiries of those who were alarmed, but they continued to receive and pay out money as usual up to 3 o'clock, the closing hour on Saturdays.

Then the presence of the Clearing-house Examining Committee, and the general appearance of confusion which pervaded the apartments of the bank, proved that the rumors in regard to its financial condition were well founded, and that it had, in all probability, collapsed.

The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise a cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:50 o'clock, gained an entrance, and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the "thieving" of men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent; but with that, and one or two other trifling exceptions, the affair passed off very quietly.

The directors, who were to have made an examination in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end under different auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the bank's insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash.

One of them made an effort to keep the facts of the failure out of the way of the reporters, so that they would not be published in the morning papers. This he claimed was justifiable on the ground of expediency.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Examining Committee, however, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter, and Perkins, would consent to no suppression of the facts, but gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs in the bank. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out those which were bad, and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets.

While they were engaged in this work, a messenger was sent for a warrant upon which to hold Taintor, who was actively assisting the committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The Cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. The United States Marshal, Mr. Purvis, arrived at about 5 o'clock in the bank, and awaited orders from the examiners when to make the arrest. The Cashier made a clean breast of it, and helped the committee in every way to compute their examination. At about 7 o'clock the work was finished, and it was found that the deficit, independent of the capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000.

About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the Cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of the losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that besides using the funds of the bank for the purposes of speculation he had also "spouted" $162,000 of private securities left for safe keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in a drawer representing $75,000 of gold as assets. The money and securities of the establishment had been effectually cleaned out, and the drawers and pigeon-holes in the safes, used for their accommodation, were almost empty. So the Examining Committee found that their labors were comparatively light, and as long as the concern had gone to smash it took them but little time to wade through the ruins.

It was found that among the depositors the State figures as a creditor to the amount of [illegible], which had been placed there, having been derived from canal tolls. Then the Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account averaging about $15,000 at the time of the failure. The total amount of the deposits as computed by the Examining Committee was $316,000. It was thought that depositors, out of the assets of the bank, will realize about fifty per cent. of their money, and if the stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable, the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CASHIER.

At about 6 o'clock, when the bank examiners had almost finished their investigation for the day, and matters were becoming somewhat settled, THE TIMES reporter, who had been present from the first rumor of the trouble, sought an interview with F. L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier.

Mr. Taintor is a short, thin man, about thirty-five years of age, with a sandy complexion and blonde moustache. He has a quick, keen eye, and would not be taken for a rogue upon sight. He has an easy, decisive address, and looks you squarely in the eye when he speaks. The whole manner of the man is such as to inspire confidence and trust. He does not dress expensively, a watch and chain being the only jewelry which he wears, save a slight gold ring on his cravat. He came originally from Windham, Conn., and is of good parentage. His father, Giles Taintor, is well known as a wealthy investor, part of the stock of the Gallatin National Bank now being owned by him. After Taintor finished his education he came to this city and obtained a position in the American Exchange Bank, where he remained until about five years ago, when he entered the Atlantic National Bank as cashier.

When THE TIMES reporter requested an interview, Mr. Taintor was sitting at his desk at the extreme end of the bank awaiting the next turn of events after the committee finished examining the securities. The conversation which ensued was substantially as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Taintor, this seems to be a bad job, but the opinion of the street is that you acted bravely in staying here and confessing your guilt, instead of running off to South America, Havana, or some other place where the officers of justice could not touch you.

Mr. Taintor—I don't like to say anything at all about the business for publication. It will all come out soon enough. I admit that I am greatly to blame for the condition in which the bank is now placed, and I have already made a full confession to the Clearing-house Committee. I made a clean breast of the matter, because whatever crime I may have been guilty of in connection with my speculations in Wall-street, it shall never be said that I ran off like a coward when they came to light. I have erred, and deeply too, but I am not in South America at present. I am here, and shall remain here whether I am arrested or not. I mean to help the bank out of its trouble to the best of my ability, and then, I am ready to take my punishment.

Reporter—What first caused you to go into these speculations?

Mr. Taintor—When I went into the bank as cashier I found it was in a very weak condition. It had not made money, but, on the contrary, had a large number of bad debts. I felt a sort of pride in being cashier of a bank in New-York, and disliked to hear it said that the concern had a bad credit. So I thought that by judicious speculation I might put it on its feet and give it a good name. The President left the charge of the business almost entirely to me, very seldom interfering at all in any transaction. So, with full swing and with a board of directors who had no idea what things were worth, I had the bank all to myself. I ventured money on my own account, and made money. Then I tried for the bank, and that speculation also turned out successful. The luck seemed to go all my own way for a time, and it would have not taken long to restore the credit of the bank if the tide had kept on a little longer. But a change came. $1,000 went out to feed the Wall-street speculators. Then another, and then $10,000. Some little success would give me new hope, and then a reverse would dash all to the ground. So it went on from year to year. To-day the directors were to have made an examination of the bank at the request of the President, who was evidently suspicious. I knew that a thorough investigation would show a frightful state of affairs, and, as I had already lost over $400,000, more than the entire capital of the bank, I thought it best to save them the trouble. So I went to Mr. Tappan and told him that I was a defaulter to the extent of $400,000, and that the bank was in reality "bursted." I told him it might be a good thing for him and the Examining Committee to come around in the course of the afternoon. They came.

Reporter—What stocks did you lose money in? I heard a rumor that you had "dropped" a good deal in Pacific Mail.

Mr. Taintor—In losing $400,000 in Wall-street it is only natural that some of it should go in the Pacific Mail direction, but I have invested in many other stocks by which I suffered heavy losses. The money which was lost in most instances came directly out of the funds of the bank, but in some cases I used that which I earned and won in other ventures. The bank is, no doubt, completely "bursted," and it is all my own fault, but I did what I have owned up to in hopes of doing the bank good. I was determined it should either "sink or swim," and when I came in it seemed likely to do the former. It has done both now.

Reporter—Have you heard anything about steps being taken within the last hour to secure your arrest?

Mr. Taintor—I came from home this morning prepared to pass the night away from it, and I have no doubt I shall be arrested. As yet I know nothing positively concerning it.

Reporter—Do you see that fine-looking, well-developed man standing near the counter, just beyond the reporters, with black eyes and a heavy moustache?

Mr. Taintor—Yes; who is he?

Reporter—That is one of the United States Marshals, Mr. Purvis, and he has a warrant for your arrest. You are to be taken to Ludlow-street Jail, and will probably have to stay there to-night and over Sunday.

Mr. Taintor—What is the *modus operandi* in Ludlow-street Jail? Will they take off my watch and chain, and keep me in a little cell?

Reporter—I think you will be allowed to retain your jewelry, and if you pay them for the privilege, you can have the whole run of the building. It is different from the Tombs.

Mr. Taintor—Well, don't talk about that any more. I hope I shall come out all right; but I made up my mind to stay and take the worst, and I won't flinch.

At about 7 o'clock the committee, having finished their labors, left the building, and Mr. Purvis, the Marshal, arrested Taintor. The latter took the arrest with the utmost coolness, and walked up Broadway with the officer to the Astor House, where supper was served him. Then the pair continued their peregrinations to the brick building in Ludlow-street, where so many rascals and unfortunate business men are confined. The obliging landlord easily found room for another lodger, and no quarrel ensued about rent or table accommodations.

THE FEELING IN THE STREET.

The feeling upon the street in regard to the defalcation seemed to be that the President and and directors should have used more care in looking into the financial condition of the bank, instead of leaving the Cashier with such unlimited control over its resources. The great mystery of the whole matter was how a cashier could continue to let a bank fall behind its capital, surplus, and deposits, $604,000, without facts ruinous to its credit creeping out on the street. It seems likely, from the hurried examination of yesterday, which revealed such a startling deficit, that the amount will be still further increased upon the closer investigation which will follow when the receiver is appointed.

A gentleman who has known Taintor from youth, said that he is one of the coolest persons he ever saw in a trying position, and that his motto for the bank of "sink or swim," expressed his character all over. He also said that Taintor married a niece of the wife of August Belmont.

The following is a list of the officers and directors of the bank:

President—J. E. Southworth.
Cashier—F. L. Taintor.
Notary—A. B. Capwell.
Directors—Roswell S. Burrows, Justus Lawrence, Samuel Raynor, J. E. Southworth, Smith Sheldon, Russell C. Root, Daniel S. Wilson, G. Hilton Scribner, and Leander B. Shaw.

Recapture of Briceland, the Fugitive Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 26.—The *Chronicle's* (Washington, Penn.,) dispatch says that Briceland, the convicted murderer, who recently escaped from jail at that place, was recaptured last evening, in a barn, near Collier's station, in West Virginia. Two brothers named Calwell went to the barn to feed the stock, and, observing that some one had been in the hay mow, they made an examination and found Briceland under the hay. He made no effort to escape, and was returned to jail this morning. He confessed that some person furnished him with a knife during his trial in the Court-house, with which he cut molds for keys, but will give no names.

WASHINGTON.

New Rules for the Guidance of Revenue Collectors—The Commissioners to Vienna.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Internal Revenue office has issued a new series of rules and regulations concerning the duties of collectors and deputy collectors, under the act of Dec. 24, 1872. They provide for the retirement of assessors and assistant assessors under the act, as follows:

Collectors must, on the 20th day of May, proceed to the assessor's office and take possession of, and give receipt for, the books, papers, and other public property appertaining thereto, and will thereafter, by themselves or their deputies, discharge all the duties now imposed by law upon assessors and assistant assessors, except as otherwise provided for.

On the 1st of May, each collector will divide his district into convenient divisions, and will assign a deputy to each, and will require each deputy to canvass his division and report to him monthly all persons who may be found doing business without a stamp denoting the payment of the special tax to which they are liable posted in a conspicuous place in their establishments, or places of business, and also all other persons who may be found liable to any internal tax.

All the special taxes, with the exception of the tax on worms and stills, are to be calculated from and including the 1st of May, to and including the 30th of April following; that is, any person doing business on the 1st of May liable to special tax will be required to pay the tax accruing against him up to and including the 30th of April ensuing, and if the tax-payer commences business at a period subsequent to May 1 he will be required to pay the tax from the first day of the month in which he commences to the 30th of April ensuing. The following concerning distilled spirits is contained in the regulations: As a large proportion of internal revenue will hereafter be derived from distilled spirits, it is of the utmost importance that distilleries should be kept under such surveillance as will render fraud impossible. Collectors should instruct their deputies to visit the distilleries in their districts as often as possible, and at other than at stated intervals; and at such visits deputy collectors should carefully examine the distiller's yeasting book, and the record of the store-keeper, in order to determine whether such books are correctly kept, and whether the fermenting tubs have each been filled and emptied at the proper time; that the wash has been made of the consistency on which the surveyed capacity is based; that the tubs have not been filled above the dry inches allowed for fermentation and have stood empty the twenty-four hours required by law. They should also see that the distillation of each day has been run into its appropriate cistern, and that the gauger inspects each package of spirits separately. Attention is given to the changes of capacity, and it is required, in case a distiller wishes to change his capacity by varying the strength of beer, and wishes to use a beer thicker than that authorized by the existing survey, a new survey should be made, based upon the strength of beer named in the notice of the distiller. But in case the distiller wishes to use a beer thinner than that authorized by the existing survey, no new survey would be made, or change of capacity allowed, unless the strength of beer desired to be used by the distiller is within the minimum prescribed in section 10, act of July 20, 1868, amended by act of June 6, 1872.

Section 10, act of July 20, 1868, as amended, provides that if the Commissioners of Internal Revenue shall at any time be satisfied that the survey of any distillery is in any respect incorrect, or needs revision, he shall direct the Assessor to make another survey of said distillery. There are cases, however, where, in order to prevent delay in the business of the distiller, it will be necessary for a new survey to be made without waiting for the order of the Commissioner. Those cases are where a new distillery is about to start; where new tubs are to be put up in an old distillery; where tubs are cut down, or where a distiller gives notice that he wishes to use a thicker beer than that upon which his last survey was based. Collectors will in all other cases of erroneous survey notify the Commissioner of the errors in such survey; and if it is found necessary, a new survey will be ordered. The fruit distillers will require a large share of the attention of collectors. They are many in number, and often located in remote portions of the district; but the law requires that they shall be registered and surveyed in the same manner as other distilleries, and that the distiller shall make a monthly report, as the assessments against this class of distillers depend almost wholly on the report made of the time they are operated.

Collectors will observe that it is of the utmost importance that these distilleries be closely watched. It often happens that where a fruit-distiller has two stills in his distillery he only uses one of such stills. In such cases the distiller should register one of his stills as not for use, and make application for reduction of capacity, as otherwise the assessment would be made on the entire capacity of the distillery, which, in case of spirit distillery, is computed on the capacity of the stills without reference to the fermenting capacity. As soon as the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue shall cease to exist in the several districts under the provisions of act of Dec. 24, 1872, the duty of recommending suitable persons for special examination, with a view to appointment as United States Internal Revenue Gaugers, wherever necessary, will devolve upon Collectors instead of the Assessors, who have heretofore performed that duty. The duties heretofore imposed by law upon Assessors and Assistant Assessors in connection with the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and also in connection with the sale of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco are by the act of Dec. 24, 1872, transferred from said assessors and assistant assessors, and imposed upon Collectors of Internal Revenue, to be performed by them or their deputies unless where otherwise expressly provided. Section 5 of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, provides that returns of taxes imposed by section 110 of the act of June 30, 1864, as subsequently amended, shall be made and rendered semi-annually on the 1st day of December and the first day of June in duplicate, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and section 37 of the act of June 6, 1872, prescribes payment of these taxes on the first days of January and July.

It will be seen that the regular returns by banks of deposit, circulation, and capital, and the returns of savings banks, which, but for the act of Dec. 24, 1872, would have been due in January, 1873, cannot now be required before June 1, 1873. All these returns to be made on June 1, 1873, must cover deposits, circulation, and capital for the entire eleven months preceding, regardless of and notwithstanding any returns of assessments thereupon which may have been made meantime. There were, in fact, some returns made by banks in January, 1873, for the six months preceding, but in view of the provisions of section 5, of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, the assessments made thereon were not legal. Those assessments which are made on or after June, 1873, for any portion of the said eleven months will alone be legal, and will accordingly be collected. But when banks have paid the proper tax for any portion of the eleven months, and will make a distinct waiver in writing to the collector and to this office of any rights they may have to recover back the amount thus illegally paid, the office will abate so much of the eleven months' assessment as is equal to the amount theretofore collected; but if no waiver is made the legal assessment for the eleven months will be collected, and the bank will receive back the amount paid upon the first assessment on making claim for refunding.

In ascertaining the taxable amount of deposits in savings institutions having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits, to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the company, all deposits exceeding $2,000 in the name of any one person are to be included, excepting that where any period prior to Aug. 1, 1872, is embraced in the returns of such savings banks. The exemption of deposits for such period prior to Aug. 1, 1872, extends only to deposits of less than $500 in the name of any one person.

From and after the date when the office of assessor shall cease in the respective districts, all returns of legacies and successions must be made by persons liable to tax thereon, to collectors or their deputies. Attention is called to the fact that legacy and succession taxes accrue upon property passing by reason of the death of a person dying since June 30, 1864, and before Oct. 1, 1870, and that they accrue at the time of such death without regard to the time when they become due and payable.

The regulations are exceedingly voluminous, making a pamphlet of thirty-one pages, and contain full instructions for the guidance of collectors and their deputies.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

It is due to the gentlemen appointed as Commissioners to Vienna to say that, so far as the evidence has reached the Department of State, there is nothing to attach a suspension of any improper conduct to the larger number of them. A detailed report of the investigation taking place at Vienna is expected shortly, and at the earliest possible moment the suspicion of all who do not appear to be implicated will be removed. The committee conducting the investigation consists of Mr. Jay, the United States Minister to Vienna, and Mr. Thomas McElrath, himself one of the suspended Commissioners. They recommend the temporary suspension of the whole Commission.

The Secretary of State authorizes the statement that no charges or suspicions exist in the Department against Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, the Assistant Commissioner from Pennsylvania. That gentleman is now at sea on his way to Vienna.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances in the Treasury to-day:

Currency	$1,883,399
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	28,600,000
Coin	77,193,468
Including coin certificates	26,268,400
Legal tenders outstanding	357,942,236

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to	$884,000
Shipments of fractional currency	804,400
Shipments of notes	663,500
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	383,786,800
And for public deposits	15,835,000
National bank notes outstanding at this date	344,783,220
Internal revenue receipts to-day	301,574
For the month	6,607,562
For the fiscal year to date	92,654,157

EXTRA PAY RETURNED.

Ex-Representatives Peters, of Maine, and Cox, of New-York, have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. W. G. Temple has been detached from the command of the Wabash, and ordered to return home; Commander James H. Gillis, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered as ordnance and navigation officer at the Norfolk Navy-yard, vice Commander James E. Jouett, detached and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander G. C. Schulze, from duty in the Nicaraguan survey, and placed on sick leave. Lieut.-Commander A. R. Wright, from the Narragansett, and placed on sick leave.

FREIGHT-TRAIN WRECKED.

Another Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway—Fourteen Cars off the Track.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RAMSEYS, N. J., April 26.—At 9¼ this morning, as an extra freight-train, bound west, on the Erie Railway, was nearing this place, it ran off a misplaced switch, and some 200 feet over the cross-ties before it could be stopped, wrecking fourteen cars and one engine. The engineer, Robert Kirkwood, jumped from his engine, and was struck by a coal-car in the train, and so severely injured that he died in a half hour afterward. The conductor, E. O. Harding, jumped from the engine, and received severe bruises about his hips and legs, but was removed to Port Jervis with safety. The fireman escaped injury by remaining at his post until the train was brought to a stand-still.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of Benzine in a Dyeing Establishment.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A singular explosion occurred last evening, in a clothes-cleaning and dyeing establishment. A room in which garments were cleaned with benzine became so filled with gas it that caught fire from the stove and exploded, filling the room with flames. A little child of the proprietor, L. Harding, received severe injuries, as did also Robert Simson, an employe.

Fatal Fall from a Staging.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26.—William Allen, a carpenter, fell from a jet staging on a three-story house, this forenoon, and striking upon his head was instantly killed. He was a single man, and was about twenty-five years of age. He has a brother living in Providence, who is a machinist. His father resides in San Francisco.

The Danger of Playing with Fire-Arms.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—Andrew J. Crow, well-known in Baltimore sporting circles, was instantly killed, this morning, in Henry Crey's restaurant, on East Madison-street, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of John Bell, the bar-tender. Bell pointed the gun at Crow, supposing it was not loaded, when the charge exploded, with the above result.

Suffocated in Coal Tar.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—Thomas Todd, colored, was found dead this morning, and horribly distorted in a quantity of coal tar, near the gas-house at the foot of Scott-street. He was seen at a late hour last night in that vicinity intoxicated.

A Lady Killed on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—As the Southern-bound train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad approached Treavant Station, to-day, a lady named Mrs. Ellis attempted to cross the track and was run over and instantly killed.

A Child Accidentally Shot by His Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—This evening, George Gilmore, aged seven years, was shot through the head and instantly killed by his brother William, who was playing with a carbine in the yard of their residence, on Fifth and Queen street. The ball entered between the eyes. The shooting was purely accidental, but William is under arrest to await the action of the Coroner.

An Ohio Farmer's Family Poisoned.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—A farmer, residing in Germantown, near Dayton, Ohio, named Henney, his son John, and daughter Catherine, were poisoned at supper on Wednesday night. It is supposed that arsenic was put in the coffee.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A fire occurred this evening in the establishment of Shalle & Gutwilling, importers and manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, at No. 733 Arch-street. The flames were extinguished before gaining much headway. The loss is reported at $16,000. The property burned is insured for $18,000 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe, the Ætna, of Lycoming, and other companies.

Inspection of Forts—The Graduating Class of the Artillery School.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army, and Col. Wharton, his Aid, arrived at Barnum's Hotel this morning, having returned from the inspection of Fortress Monroe. They will inspect Fort McHenry to-day, and then proceed to Washington. While at Fortress Monroe Gen. Hancock delivered the diplomas to the graduating class of the artillery school for 1873, and made an address to the class.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Modocs—Discovery of Capt. Jack's Whereabouts—Gen. Crook Carrying Out the Peace Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka, to-night, says that a party of men has gone to the lava beds to bring in the body of Lieut. Sherwood, who was fatally wounded in the first attack on Col. Mason's camp, on the 10th inst. The body will be sent to the East for burial.

Neither the cavalry nor the Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs, on their scout at first, but finally the Warm Spring Indians discovered the place of retreat of the enemy, and Donald McKay crawled up on them and counted forty Modocs, including squaws. He did not deem it expedient to make an attack upon them at that time, but it was expected that the troops and the Warm Spring Indians would attack them on the night of the 23d. It is now ascertained that in the first day's battle Bogus Charley and Hooker Jim were both wounded.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is said at the War Department that Gen. Crook is strictly carrying out the peace policy, in accordance with the instructions of the President, through Gen. Sherman, issued two years ago. In these instructions it is specifically stated that all peaceable Indians on the reservations are to be protected by the military from outside interference, while those who refuse to go upon reservations are not only to be prevented, as far as possible, from committing depredations, but are to be summarily punished for misdeeds. The instructions are the same to all commanders in Indian localities, and these are given as an exposition of the peace policy as practiced under the orders of the President.

A MAIL-CARRIER SHOT.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received a telegram from D. R. Risley, Indian Agent at Laramie, Wyoming Territory, saying: "Day before yesterday my mail-carrier was shot in nine places by Minneconjous, while en route here with the mail. A band of Cheyennes saved his life, to whom I made some presents. The post surgeon regards his wounds as very serious. Last week the same Indians killed an employe within ten miles of my agency. The Indians under my charge are peaceable, but without any means of defense." Risley is agent for the Whetstone Agency. The Minneconjous are one of the nine bands constituting the Sioux tribe or nation.

Trouble Anticipated From the Nevada Savages.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Pi Ute Bucks, who spent the Winter among the settlements on this portion of the State, lately disappeared, well armed and mounted.

It is supposed they have gone to join the Stein Mountain bands in the North Palisades, from whom trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains to the eastward and northward for several nights past. The Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. Large numbers of Pi Utes are still in this vicinity perfectly quiet.

A General Indian Outbreak in Eastern Oregon Anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night, says that the Indians who recently left the Yakima reservation, in that State, have made their appearance in the Lewis River settlements arrayed in war paint.

A general outbreak of the Indians in Eastern Oregon is feared, and the settlers have requested the Governor of the State to furnish them with arms.

Nothing Later From the Lava Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—There is no later news from the Lava Beds to-night, and probably no courier will reach Yreka before Tuesday. Government messages only pass over the route at present.

TENNESSEE.

The Town of Mariana Destroyed by Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* says that the town of Mariana, Ark., was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The principal losers are W. H. Colton, and Banks & Griffin, dry goods, and Hailey & Latton, drug-store. The post-office and telegraph office were also destroyed.

Suspension of a Memphis Bank.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—The Memphis Life and General Insurance Bank, D. P. Malloy, President, suspended this morning. The liabilities are $25,000, which, it is said, is fully covered by the assets.

The Coming Races—Good Sport Expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—The races next week promise to be very good. A large number of stables have arrived from New-Orleans, and others are expected to-day.

Crops Injured by Frost.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—A heavy frost occurred here last night. Peach trees were killed, and the wheat greatly injured.

Ball Match Between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs—The Athletics the Victors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The game of base ball between the Athletic and Baltimore Base Ball Clubs, this afternoon, was witnessed by 3,000 persons. The Athletics were the victors. Before the game commenced the Baltimores were the favorites by 100 to 40. Force, of the Baltimore Club, was unable to play, and Carey took his place. The errors of Anson gave the Baltimores three out of their four runs. The catching of Clapp, of the Athletics, was the most noticeable feature of the game. The Baltimores fielded finely, but the fielding and batting of the Athletics were superior. N. E. Young, of Washington, was the umpire. The following is the score:

Athletics	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—11
Baltimores	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—4

The Consecration of the New Bishop of Savannah.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The consecration of Rev. W. H. Gross as Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah will take place, to-morrow, at the Cathedral, in this city, with imposing ceremonies, commencing at 11 o'clock. Archbishop Bayley will officiate as consecrator, Bishops Gibbons, of Richmond, and Becker, of Wilmington, officiating as assistants. Rev. W. A. Wayrich will preach the sermon. Bishops Wood, of Philadelphia; Dominick, of Pittsburg, and Williams, of Boston, have arrived, and will be present, with a large number of clergymen from distant cities, and also editors of Catholic journals.

The Case of the Great Western Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, granted the petition of J. C. Hilton and the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the Great Western Telegraph Company. Counsel for the company entered a motion for a review of the proceedings before the Circuit Court, and prayed that, pending such review, no warrant of seizure issue, which motion was granted by the Court.

Robberies of Railroad Passengers and Freight-Cars.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—It has been ascertained that Lekay Swift, who robbed Berdell Johnson of $4,000 worth of jewelry night before last, on the Pacific Railroad, between here and Kansas City, is not and has not been in the employ of Eldridge & Dunham, of New-York, as represented by him. He is no doubt an expert thief, who had followed Johnson, waiting an opportunity to rob him. Six men, charged with robbing the freight-cars on the railroads centring at Quincy, Ill., were arrested yesterday. One of them was a switchman in the yards of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. Two other switchmen turned State's evidence, and were bound over as witnesses. The robbing has been going on for two years past.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 27—1 A. M.—The temperature remains low in Canada and New-England, with westerly and north-westerly winds, fair weather and occasional light rains. For the lower lakes and the Middle States low temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in Western Pennsylvania, and north-westerly to south-westerly winds; brisk on the coast. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States the temperature has slightly increased, with generally clear or partly cloudy weather, and south-easterly to south-westerly winds. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, thence to the North-east and upper lakes, south-westerly winds, fair weather and slightly increased temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

The temperature will probably continue to increase very generally through the country; for New-England and Canada, partly cloudy weather, rising barometer, and light north-westerly winds; for the lower lakes and Middle States, clearing weather, the temperature slowly increasing, with north-westerly winds, veering to-night to south-westerly; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, south-easterly and south-westerly winds and generally clear, warmer weather; for the Ohio Valley, and thence northward and westward to Iowa and Kansas, south-westerly winds, clear weather, and rising temperature. Reports are missing from the upper lakes and the North-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 42°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 48°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 48½°; 9 P. M., 45°; 12 P. M., 41½°. Average temperature yesterday, 45°. Average temperature for the week, 45°.

Central Park Meteorological Record.

Abstract of report for the week ending 1 P. M., April 26, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.756 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., April 22, 29.894 inches; minimum at 2 A. M., April 25, 29.592 inches; range, 0.302. Thermometer—Mean, 43.6°; maximum at 3 P. M., April 24, 56.7°; minimum at 5 A. M., April 22, 36.5°; range, 20.2°. Remarks—April 22, rain from 10½ A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .67 inch; April 23, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .05 inch. Total amount of water for week, .72 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,036 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Adam Campbell was killed at the Big Mountain Colliery, Penn., yesterday morning, by the falling of a rock.

John McGee, son of the late Hon. John McGee, died at Watkins, N. Y., Friday night, of congestion of the lungs.

John J. Herbert, of No. 516 Vincent-street, Philadelphia, shot himself in the head yesterday afternoon, and is not expected to recover. The act is attributed to intemperance.

The case of Miss Helena Frazer *vs.* Thrift, of San Francisco, for a breach of promise of marriage, was concluded last night by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $12,000. Thrift is a well-known lawyer.

A call has been issued to the heirs of the Townley Chase estate, in England, who reside in the vicinity of Cincinnati, to meet at the Beckel House, Dayton, Ohio, 28th inst., to take steps toward securing the property.

At a meeting in Baltimore, Md., of Typographical Union No. 12, last night, James W. Cherry and Michael McGovern were elected delegates to the International Typographical Union to meet in Montreal on the first Monday in June.

Detectives arrived in Philadelphia from New-York yesterday afternoon, having in custody Wm. Brown, alias "Bowery Bill," and Joseph Carty, charged with robbing the store of Kennedy Brothers of $3,000 worth of silks and laces three weeks ago.

Heavy Frost in South Carolina and Tennessee.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.—There was a heavy frost and ice made here this morning. Young cotton and vegetables were killed in this vicinity. Cold weather is reported in the up-country.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—There was a frost here last night. Corn was nipped, and fruit and vegetables were seriously damaged in this locality and through Middle Tennessee.

Final Termination of the Wharton Trials.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—In the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, at Annapolis, this morning, in the case of the people against Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a stet was entered by Prosecuting Attorney Revell, with the consent of Attorney-General Syester. This ends the famous Wharton trials.

A Sailors' Strike at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—A sailors' strike commenced here on Friday afternoon for an increase of wages from $2 to $2 50 per day. Several of the loaded vessels from which men had struck will be towed to their destinations by tugs. The captains of the vessels express their determination to resist the strike, and are confident of success. Measures have been taken by the city authorities to prevent any disturbance.

Navigation on the Great Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—Dispatches this evening from the North indicate the speedy opening of navigation. At dark, four propellers were abreast of McGulpin's Point, in the Straits of Mackinaw, slowly working through the ice. The steamer Keweenaw, which left here a few days since, arrived in Thunder Bay this afternoon, having succeeded in reaching Detroit without meeting serious obstruction.

Movements of President Grant.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—President Grant, his wife and daughter, Gen. O. E. Babcock, the President's private secretary, and two of his friends, will reach Denver by special train at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will probably remain in Denver over Sunday as guests of Gov. Elbert, and go to Tahoe Springs Monday.

Arrest of a Negro Murderer.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—Bill Brown, alias Campbell, the negro roustabout, who assaulted Thomas Doyle, mate of the steamer Grand Tower, here, on Thursday night, was arrested to-day on the strength of a telegram from Memphis announcing the death of Doyle from his injuries.

Walter Montgomery's Will.

The Australian papers state that the will of the late Walter Montgomery, actor, was proved in the Supreme Court on the 6th of February by Mr. Thomas Pavey, the Australian executor. The will was made in 1868 in Melbourne, and was executed in duplicate, one copy being left with Mr. Pavey, and the other sent to the English executors—Mr. Forsyth, of Islington, and Rev. W. Drake, of Grantham. There were a few curious paragraphs in the will. One was: "I give and bequeath to the said John Forsyth the sapphire ring, and one ruby and one diamond ring, given to me on board the Galatea by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh." "I give and bequeath to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh the watch-chain manufactured for me by Mr. Crisp, jeweler, Melbourne, the same which I have already offered to his Royal Highness at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, but which he declared he would not deprive me of." "With respect to certain sums of money owing to me by some of my friends whom I have at times obliged, I wish the said John Forsyth and William Drake to insert advertisements in the *Times* newspaper for about a week, reminding them politely of my desire and request for (if convenient) payment of the same. It may be that some few friends of mine may desire some little memorial of me. If so, let them give the market-price of the valuables, and the proceeds may be added to and form part of my personal estate."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Carlist Movements and Defeats—A Modification of the Spanish Ministry Imminent.

MADRID, April 26.—The official *Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last.

The Carlists have been defeated several times recently in encounters with the Republican forces. In one engagement over 150 of the insurrectionists were wounded.

Rumors of a modification of the Ministry are current in Madrid. It is said the members of the present Government, with the exception of President Figueras, Señor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, and Señor Castelar, Minister of State, will retire, and their places will be filled by Señors Contreras, Estebanez, Garcia, Lopez, and Riaño, or other advanced Federalists.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Madrid pronounces untrue the report published here yesterday that the Commune had been proclaimed in that city.

The Dutch Expedition to Sumatra—Fourteen Steamers to be Dispatched.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Government of Holland has ordered fourteen steam naval vessels to proceed immediately to Sumatra for the purpose of co-operating with the Dutch troops now on that island in their movement against the Acheenese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for the troops.

The Break in the French Cable.

LONDON, April 26.—A critical test of the French cable shows that it is broken at a distance of 208 miles from the French coast.

Admiral Alden at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Rear-Admiral James Alden, of the United States Navy, has arrived in this city.

The Prince of Wales En Route to Vienna.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—The Prince of Wales passed through this city to-day en route for Vienna.

The Carlist Committee in London to be Prosecuted.

LONDON, April 26.—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist Committee in this city, who are collecting funds for Don Carlos, as they claim, in violation of international law.

Public Education in Havana—Gen. Riquelme to Return to Spain.

HAVANA, April 26.—The *Tribuno*, in its issue of yesterday, attacks the present system of education in Havana, and says it will denounce the abuses of the Junta, which has embezzled the property of Cubans, and that it will give their names. The *Tribuno* also advises the people to abstain from playing in the Havana lottery.

General Riquelme has been ordered to return to Spain.

The Havana journals admit the burning of the town of Aura and the killing of persons by the insurgents.

CANADA.

Work on the Wreck of the Atlantic—Two More Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, April 26.—The steamer Lackawanna arrived to-day from Prospect with goods from the wreck of the Atlantic. Capt. Williams was on board. The divers have resumed operations at the wreck, and the bodies of two steerage passengers and a number of packages of goods have been recovered. The bodies were in a good state of preservation. The wreckers are making preparations to blow a hole in the upper side of the ship. The weather continues wintry. It has been snowing all day. The navigation of the gulf is dangerous still.

Large quantities of ice are jammed in the Straits of Northumberland. The steamer Pictou, which left Pictou for Quebec on Tuesday, was obliged to put back.

The steam-ship Penedo arrived this morning from Liverpool.

The Ice in the St. Lawrence River.

QUEBEC, Canada, April 26.—The ice in the St. Lawrence River is still firm above this city. There have been no arrivals from the sea yet, but the Allan line clipper Pomona was reported off Bic yesterday, and a number of ships off Anticosti.

The steam-ship Peruvian, with 780 passengers, passed Farther Point this morning, but her arrival will depend on the movement of the ice.

A New Lieutenant-Governor for New-Brunswick.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 26.—Hon. Albert J. Smith, member of Parliament for Westmoreland, N. B., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

A Deceased French Academician.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on April [illegible], says: "The *Soleil* of this morning is bordered with black. It goes into mourning for M. St. Marc Girardin, one of its founders, and its Versailles correspondent. The deceased academician was the head of the *bonnet de poil* section of the Assembly. His death is a serious loss to the Orleans Party. He was a very clever lecturer and writer, but neither tribune, politician, poet, nor philosopher. M. St. Marc Girardin was elected in 1844 to the *fauteuil* of Laya in the Academy, and to his chair of *belles lettres* and modern literature at the Sorbonne. Notwithstanding his reactionary bent, his lectures were greatly followed by the youth of the Latin Quarter. He had the art of keeping alive attention by sparkling narratives suited to the taste and temper of his auditory, and unexpected *mots* and illustrations. I remember in one of his conferences on George Sand he said emphatically, "And yet I affirm that her novels are not a social dissolvant. I even affirm they are highly moral. And do you know why? Because they show us that if husbands are stupid brutes, lovers are no better." Another day he had occasion to lecture on a celebrated poetess, recently deceased. He described her as superior to the narrow prejudices of a Puritanical society. After her marriage she heard that a former suitor was dying. Her old tenderness returned, and taking pattern by the Sisters of Charity, who do not fear the voice of slander, she went in spite of family to soothe his last hours. The husband of the lady happening to be present, went, at the close of the lecture, to M. St. Marc Girardin to tell him that he had misstated facts, and to beg that he would rectify them. It was not a lover after marriage, but a brother before it, that his wife had attended on his death-bed. M. St. Marc Girardin, on hearing this, admitted that he knew it perfectly well. But he observed that Quartier Latin students could not be expected to feel an interest in such an exhibition of sisterly affection. It would look to them, too, like the mere accomplishment of a duty. "What matter what it looks like?" cried the justly irritated widower; "the thing is, whether what you have just said is true or the contrary." "*Que voulez-vous, Monsieur?*" replied the Academician; "my lecture unfortunately is delivered, and *tant pis pour la vérité*.""

Another Missing Visitor Heard From.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times, April 21.

It was reported yesterday, in regard to Mr. Henry Rambo, who some weeks ago disappeared mysteriously after having taken some horses to the New-York market, valued at $2,400, and concerning whose disappearance there had been suspicions of foul play, that it has been lately ascertained that he has gone to Europe; that the money which he obtained for the horses he deposited in bank in New-York, reserving sufficient for his temporary necessities, and that he then set sail for Europe. We were unable to ascertain further particulars, and only give the rumor as it was reported yesterday on our streets.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LEGACY.

Ah, Postumus, we all must go;
  This keen north-easter nips my shoulder;
My strength begins to fail; I know
  You find me older.

I've made my will. Dear, faithful friend—
  My muse's friend and not my purse's!
Who still would hear and still commend
  My tedious verses.

How will you live—of these deprived?
  I've learned your candid soul. The venal,
The sordid friend had scarce survived
  A test so penal.

But you—nay, nay, 'tis so. The rest
  Are not as you; you hide your merit;
You, more than all, deserve the best
  True friends inherit.

Not gold—that, hearts like yours despise;
  Not "spacious dirt," (your own expression;)
No; but the rarest, dearest prize—
  The life's confession.

You catch my thought? What! can't you guess?
  You, you alone, admired my Cantos;
I've left you, P., my whole MS.
  In three portmanteaus.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

A CHRONICLE OF THE COTTON COUNTRY.

The scene of the tragedy recorded in the following pages is a village situated in one of the great cotton plains of Central India, just such a village as those of which travelers by the G. I. P. Railway catch fleeting glimpses as they flash through the dreary expanse of cotton fields, and consisting for the most part of clusters of mud heaps, with a larger mud heap to represent a fort in the middle. Doongergaon, which is the name our hamlet bears, is perched, as its name implies, on the top of a low mound, from which the long black smoke-lines left by the far-off trains are faintly discernible, and from which, on a clear day, the white buildings of that most dismal of all dismal settlements, Hingunghat, may be descried. At the foot of the mound and along the watercourse which encircles it, are a few groups of babul trees, some scattered mangoe and tamarind clumps, which, when seen from a distance, make up something of an oasis on the weary wide-spreading level of the cotton plains. How flat, how weary, how wide, how void of shade, of water, and, at certain seasons, of all things green and pleasant to the eye, those only who traverse them can quite understand.

It was on a day in the month of April that the coolie train—so called because it travels with surpassing slowness, halts for long intervals at impracticable stations without any towns attached to them, and is altogether a local affair, quite beneath the notice of the rapid and fashionable mail—it was on one burning afternoon in April that this coolie train advanced slowly into the heart of the cotton country, bearing its heavy freight of third and fourth class passengers, and drew near the little station known as "Doongergaon Road." Fast wedged, like a herring in a tub, in a crowded third-class compartment, resembling nothing so much as an ill-smelling cattle-truck, sat an elderly man, destined to play a conspicuous part in the present narrative. He was perched upon an immense bundle, chiefly composed, it would seem, of brass pots and dirty clothes, which was wedged in among many similar bundles on the floor of the carriage. The elderly gentleman and his fellow-travelers, (all of the male sex, for women are always penned up in separate trucks,) none of whom could by any possibility have moved until the door of the carriage opened, so well were they packed, all rejoiced in the ridiculous turbans, the size and shape of a small cart-wheel, common to that part of the country, and of the brightest crimson, scarlet, pink, and orange hues. Owing to the compactness with which they were fitted into their compartment, these absurd affairs could not, of course, be worn; so they were propped up against backs and against bundles, while the shaven polls and knotted pig-tails of their owners were exposed to view. Our elderly traveler's tail was of an iron-gray color and scanty in its proportions; his face was wrinkled and scarred terribly with small-pox; like seventy-five per cent. of his compatriots, he was afflicted with opthalmia; his teeth and his tongue were scarlet with betel-juice, on which refreshment, together with a vast quantity of a sweetmeat, made chiefly of castor-oil, coarse sugar, dirt, and the heads and bodies of ants and flies, he had subsisted throughout his long day's journey. His thin white garment was stained with heat and dust, which latter blew in hot and suffocating clouds through the carriage, and resting upon his bundle were a pair of heelless shoes, with toes very much curled up. On his wrist, but hidden under his tight sleeve, was a massive bracelet of heavy red gold; from his ears dangled pearl ear-rings; on his toes were silver rings; and round his waist, well concealed under the many folds of his waistcloth, was a broad silver girdle, curiously wrought. He and his fellow-travelers had sat thus, patiently enduring heat, thirst, dust, smoke, unrest, jolting, semi-suffocation, for many hours; for their progress across the great cotton plains was very slow, and the officials hastened not to unlock the doors and let the suffering creatures out; and it was with a deep sigh of relief that passengers for Doongergaon heard the clank, clank of the train as it crossed the points on entering the little station-yard. On the platform was just such another crowd of narrow-shouldered, knock-kneed, big-turbaned, shambling, large-bundle-carrying cultivators as had appeared at every station for the last hundred miles. And when the doors were opened, and the rush to get out and to get in began, and when every man, woman, and child, as is their habit, shouted at the top of his or her voice, and endeavored to pass in and out by impracticable doors, or, as is also their manner, sat suddenly on their heels in inconvenient places, and all with one accord began to wrangle, and scold, and fight, then it required all the tact and temper of the one-eyed station-master, who, with shaven head and curly shoes, ran to and fro among the crowd to quell the babel of sounds, which he achieved with labor, and sorrow, and much clanging of the station gong. Emerging from the crowd at length, our middle-aged traveler, who, like the rest, had scuffled, fought, and shouted, looked about him for his chariot, which soon appeared in the shape of a wooden tray between two very unreliable wheels, and drawn by a pair of small bullocks of amazing speed and endurance. Our friend placed himself cross-legged on the tray as on a saddle, with a faithful retainer close in front of him, also on the tray; and the latter, seizing the tail of a bullock in each hand, and uttering divers clickings with his tongue, and many maledictions upon all their female ancestors for past generations, drove swiftly away homeward. The name of the elderly gentleman on the tray was Ram lall. Lord was he of the hamlet of Doongergaon, and all that black cotton soil surrounding it. To the right and to the left of him he beheld his own acres—acres which had been in his family for unnumbered generations; for he, sitting there upon a tray, simple as he looked, could trace back his lineage for more centuries than can many a noble earl in our own country. Ram lall was, in short, the proprietor of the estate of Doongergaon; a man of note and position in the country, who led public opinion in those parts where there happened to be any, and who had more jewels of gold and silver and bags of rupees buried in earthen vessels in the floor of his house than any other proprietor in the country-side. Like most of his kind in these litigious days, he wasted much of his substance, his time, and his patience in law-suits. Litigation was a game he played at greedily; but it was none the less a stumbling-block in his way, for he was a settled annuity to half a dozen pleaders in consequence.

As he drew near his village, there came out to meet him a small deputation, consisting of one or two members of the Municipal Committee, the village watchman, and the school-master. He learnt from them that quiet had reigned in his absence, but that several incidents worthy of note had occurred. First of all, the Government vaccinator had paid them a visit, and had attempted to bring pressure to bear on some makers of brass pots to have their children vaccinated, which the said pot-makers declined to do, on the ground that a child of one of their number having been vaccinated the previous year, ill-luck, as might have been expected, had come to them, and their pots remained unsold. And they further made demonstrations of an attack upon the vaccinator, who thereupon lifted up his voice and denounced the village, and finally took to his heels, declaring his intention of complaining to the district magistrate. Ram lall, in his heart, cursed all makers of brass pots and vaccinators, for he knew he would surely be called to account for the affair.

Further, it was reported to him that the inspector of schools, or the "Tugspielle," as he was popularly called, had come to see the village-school, and had threatened dire penalties unless more children were made to attend, and refused to be pacified, although he was assured that, on his intended visit being known, the highways and hedges had been searched, and all the obtainable infant population dragged to school to make a good show; and the school-master and all the school-committee, with loud lamentations, declared to him that the people of Doongergaon, of all the people of the cotton countries, were obstinate and obstructive in the matter of education, and stuck to it that they wanted no education, and that their children were better employed herding cattle than wasting their time in school. And the inspector had gone away threatening to complain to the district magistrate of the negligence of all concerned. Then Ram lall went on his way, cursing, in his heart, the obstinacy of his people and all school-inspectors everywhere. Further on, he learnt that the district medical officer had been to the village and grumbled because more quinine had not been purchased by the people, and because the sanitary condition of the village was not as it should be. "I assured him," said Ram lall's informant, "that these people here will not eat quinine; they don't believe in it, and think they will spoil their caste by using it; they will not be cured of fever, and they think that there is a devil in it. And as to the cleanliness of the place, I told the doctor that these people are not clean, and cannot be made clean; they don't like it, it worries them, and they are too poor to attend to such things, but that as soon as we heard he was coming we began to sweep up a little. But nothing satisfied him, and he said he should complain to the district magistrate. And again," went on the same speaker, "there came one of the assistant magistrates, and grumbled because we were spending the municipal funds in building a temple instead of making roads and drains. I told him the people did not want roads and drains, but they did want a temple. He said he would certainly lay the matter before the district magistrate." Then Ram lall went on his way, bitterly cursing the whole municipal committee who had led him into these straits.

Ram lall, in making his way to his house, passed across the market-place, and it being market-day he stopped to gossip and rest awhile, and eased his mind by a little wrangling and chaffering among the busy, noisy throng assembled. The stalls were raised on terraces in long rows, and seated thereupon on their heels, with their wares before them, were betelnut, spice, and drug sellers, vendors of fish and vegetables, dealers in ornaments of brass and tinsel jewelry, in uncouth metalic masses of immense weight and clumsiness, but precious as rubies in the eyes of the village maids and matrons. Further on, behind the sweetmeat-sellers, are piles of colored armlets of talc and wax, heaps of toe-rings all very cheap, so many to be had for so few coins that for the fraction of a farthing the girls can cover their arms with them half way up to the shoulder, and it is amusing to watch the process of fitting arms and toes with their respective ornaments. Then there are mountains of coarse tobacco, the product of the neighboring fields, heaps of many-hued grains, and most precious, though very dirty-looking, salt. There is an abundance of cloth, mostly home made, an opium stall or two, one or two dealers in certain preparations for tinting the eyes and nails, and for the caste marks on the forehead.

Through this crowd Ram lall slowly makes his way toward his own door, for the great rambling mud establishment, with a big court-yard and quaintly-carved oily old wooden verandahs round it, just facing the market-place, is his house; he turns the corner, pondering abstractedly on the innate malice common to all men, and more especially developed in the mind and manners of his favorite enemy, Seoram Patail, when he sees standing together, just inside the outer door of his court-yard, two persons whose appearance filled his soul with jealous rage. One of these is a pretty, pale-yellow colored girl, not more than seventeen years old, whose low, broad brows are decorated with a brilliant crimson patch or caste mark, and whose long dark eyes are coquettishly tinted, and whose pretty mouth is filled with, as yet, un-betel-stained teeth. Her bright dress and graceful figure make up so pretty a little picture that the background of sombre dirt walls looks ten times dirtier and more dismal from the contrast. Her name is Amanale, and she is the wife of the very respectable Ram lall, proprietor of Doongergaon.

The other of the two persons is a handsome young fellow in a rose-pink turban and smart white muslin garments, who at sight of the angry face of Ram lall vanishes without more ado, while the damsel, hastily drawing the fold of her pretty scarlet cloth over her face—for it had slipped aside somewhat in the ardor of conversation—retreated indoors. Truly, Ram lall's troubles lay not altogether outside his house; there were trouble and jealousy, hatred and craving for revenge, intrigues and deceits, threats and tears ready to greet him on his arrival at home. And what else can you expect? oh! Ram lall, toothless old patriarch, far gone in years and wickedness, when, after the evil fashion of your country, you purchase a child for your wife—a child whom you deem to be but as part of the live-stock you possess, worth so much weight of jewelry, or so much cash; she is the mere servant of your pleasure, bought to hew wood, to draw water, to prepare your food for you; an arrangement in which she had no voice or was even allowed a thought. What else can you expect will be the end of so unnatural a union, save that which in all lands is the end of such ill-assorted matches; what else but deception, dishonor, and disgrace? The custom is an evil one, and you and your fellows reap abundantly the evil fruits thereof.

There were harsh words, ill looks, cruel blows, and bitter tears that night, as on many previous nights, in Ram lall's house; a great storm of wild wailings, shrill cackle of women's angry tongues, and the neighbors, well used to such like concerts, both at home and abroad, knew that there had been a difference of opinion again between Ram lall and his young wife.

Now the hero of the rose-pink turban, about whom all this storm had arisen, was a young merchant of Doongergaon, Muneram Tookull by name, who dwelt with his orphan brother and little sister, and kept a small shop in the market-place immediately adjoining Ram lall's domain. He was as good-looking a young fellow as could be found in any day's march in the cotton countries, possessing a pair of straight-looking eyes, for a wonder, a clean, pale brown complexion, and a manner decidedly taking with the women, and a reputation among his fellow townsmen as bad as it could well be. Not that he was a reputed thief or that he dealt in suspicious goods, or indulged too freely in dress, or gambled inordinately, or that he was especially successful in leading the young village wives to follow after strange gods; worse, far worse than all this—these would after all have been mere venial offenses, freaks of fancy—alas for Muneram, he had the reputation of being a wizard. There are few villages in the cotton districts without either a witch or a wizard to torment them, possessed of a more or less malignant power to bring evil upon their enemies. Not that the cruel tragedies once so common in the more eastern provinces, of witch murders and witch torture, were enacted in the cotton districts; the witchcraft there was of a less malignant type, and its professors contented themselves with laming the cattle, burning the houses, causing women to miscarry, and afflicting people with acute agues and rheumatic diseases, and other like trifles. And although the witches and warlocks were hated and feared and shunned, no overt acts of vengeance were ever heard of.

Now Ram lall had long suspected that Muneram had bewitched his wife, and so caused her to forget her wifely duties; the clandestine interview he had interrupted increased his mistrust and dislike an hundred fold, and he brooded over his wrongs until he began to crave for vengeance. To accuse him openly of witchcraft would, he knew, have been dangerous in the highest degree; for the English Government, most unreasonably, as he thought, had no sympathy for such old world superstitions; and if any harm should befall Muneram in consequence of such an accusation, he knew that the magistrates, in pursuance of an unpleasant habit they had contracted, would surely convict him of an abetment of hurt, or of worse. So he pondered deeply in his mind how he might attain his end without getting within the meaning of any of those obstructive sections of that prejudiced volume the Penal Code. Therefore it was that our Ram lall early one morning rose up and saddled his pony, a lean and long-suffering beast, living chiefly on air, and having a pink tail, mounted thereupon, and set forth across the dried-up waste to pay a visit to the Darogah, or chief of the neighboring police post, a man in whom he had confidence as being discreet and open to conviction, as doubtless he had proved on many former occasions.

Arrived at the police post, where the constable on duty was sitting on his heels doing nothing and the rest of the men were scattered about in various attitudes assisting him to do it, and the Darogah, or chief, was assiduously cleaning his teeth with a piece of stick, and coughing, reaching, and expectorating after the manner of Indians of all classes when at their toilette—which is most exasperating to an English ear, and is, moreover, quite an unnecessary ceremony—our Ram lall was received with consideration; passing through the trim garden, he accosted the Darogah, who on his side, after a final and a violent attempt to choke himself, proceeded to finish his toilet with the help of a looking-glass the size of half-a-crown, let into the lid of a pewter snuff-box, and presently entertained his visitor at a light and wholesome repast of betel nut and buffalos' milk. Then ensued a dialogue between these two worthies, conducted with a subtlety and power of finesse peculiar to the Oriental mind. On the one hand, Ram lall was weighing the Darogah's dishonesty in the balance, to find out what amount of his hidden treasures would have to be expended if he would gain his end; on the other hand, the Darogah strove to probe the depths of the villainy of his visitor's intentions, and, by heaping difficulty on difficulty, to make the best bargain he could for himself; and with all this, probably not a word passed on either side which could lead a third person, had there been one present, to imagine that anything unusual was in course of negotiation.

Ram lall left his friend with a plan of revenge fully developed in his evil old brain, and betook him homeward with a merry heart, for he felt there was nothing to balk him if he only chose to open his purse sufficiently wide.

That night, when all his household slept soundly, and when no sound save the barking of multitudinous curs and the occasional wail of the jackals, or now and then the more discordant notes of the barbaric music of some marriage feast, disturbed the stillness of the night, Ram lall rose up, girt up his loins, wrapped a loose dark blanket round him, seized a heavy iron instrument, and passed into the court-yard, where some three or four of his men were sleeping, each tied up securely as to his head and ears in a cloth, and snoring to that extent that their united efforts amounted to a roar—this being the customary manner in which Eastern watchmen keep guard. Stepping over their bodies with impunity, for nothing short of a salvo of artillery could have awakened them, he passed out into the lane and crept cautiously to the back of his house, and there selecting a likely-looking spot in the mud wall, neither very thick nor very hard, he began to pick a great hole with the iron instrument in his hand. Softly, but swiftly, the old man wrought, panting and laboring heavily, but always progressing dexterously, fashioning the hole until it grew large enough to allow a man to pass through it into the chamber within, an outer room stored full of grain. Squeezing himself in, he knocked the grain-baskets about, cut a great hole in the side of one, and then crept back into the lane, panting, trembling, and guiltily listening to every night sound the breeze brought him. Next this midnight prowler stepped a few paces up the lane, entered the patch of weeds and rubbish called by his enemy Muneram a garden, and quietly buried a tin box, of which he had torn off the lid and burst the lock, under some dried leaves and refuse in a corner, threw a silk handkerchief on the ground just outside the same garden, and then, his work over, crept back again to bed, and fell asleep in a highly-contented frame of mind.

Morning at Doongergaon, the one cool hour of the twenty-four, that before sunrise: the village hags have commenced to raise their morning sacrifice of dust-clouds each before her respective door; the younger women are setting forth for the wells; others renew the cabalistic markings on the thresholds and lintels of the door, whereby evil spirits are defied; the cattle are flocking out of their houses, (for they not infrequently lodge under the same roof, and go in and out by the same door as their owners,) and take the road to their dry and barren pasturage; the kochu bird, earliest of risers, begins to practice his scales; the last cry of the last pack of jackals is faintly heard in the distance, as the creatures get them away to their caves and dens; and in all the streets the sound of grinding is heard; all the village, except the customers of the opium-shop yonder, are awake and stirring.

Soon arises a grand hubbub from the vicinity of Ram lall Patail's domain; a terrible chorus of harsh voices is rising up in lamentation, for the cow-herd who was first abroad has brought in the news that the house has been broken into; out forthwith rushes the worthy Ram lall, with anguish and surprise depicted on his countenance, and a delighted crowd quickly collects; all the men shout and talk to other men long distances off at the top of their voices, and all the women scold and screech, and the little naked children tumble about, and they all thoroughly enjoy themselves. An Indian crowd, whatever the cause which has attracted it, seldom does anything beyond shouting.

After a while the police arrive in procession; first comes the chief officer in a braided coat, with trousers wrinkled up to his knees, and his bare feet thrust into ammunition boots, astride a very small lean pony, his head being wrapped up in a handkerchief, and an immense yellow umbrella over all. After him come his men, in various stages of undress, their batons in their hands, and a determination to distinguish themselves depicted on their faces. The chief officer, being a considerable personage, was at once stayed with plaintains and comforted with pan, and then Ram lall told his tale; how that he had slept an innocent sleep in the bosom of his family, and awoke to find himself ruined and beggared, his long stored-up wealth of jewels and cash gone, and, worst of all, suspicion resting on the man he had so long protected. He wished to destroy no man's house nor to blacken any man's face; he, Ram lall, was a man who said nothing to anybody, who had never been known to injure or quarrel with anybody, but it seemed that the snake he had cherished had stung him. And all the people sitting about him on their heels murmured their approval of their Patail's eloquence.

All this time there had been a great uproar going on within doors, much shrill jarring of women's tongues, loud bursts of passionate abuse. Many times that morning had the poor girl, who was the cause of all this fuss, threatened to hang herself, or to poison herself, and twice had she rushed forth to the great open well, there to end her sorrows, but each time the hags within restrained her. She believed no word of the theft or the suspicion resting on her lover, not she; she bitterly mistrusted her wily master, and fully determined to interfere to save her lover if she could find the means so to do. So she scolded, and sulked, and scolded again, after the manner of her species, and behaved herself like a very termagant. The police officers then commenced their usual ceremonies; the chief officer, after a minute and deliberate inspection of the premises, announced to the admiring crowd that, in his opinion, the house had certainly been broken into; for, argued he, there can be no reasonable doubt that a hole has been made in the wall. The premises of Muneram, reputed wizard, were then searched, the broken box found in the garden, and the innocent Muneram was at once hustled off in custody to the Patail's court-yard, in spite of his protestations and cries, and the tears and lamentations of his brother and little sister.

The customary examination of witnesses having been gone through, and every witness, as usual, having denied all knowledge of everybody, every thing, and every place under the sun, and having sworn that they were people who never left home, and never spoke to anybody during their natural lives, Ram lall rose and thus addressed the assembly: "My friends, it is very necessary in a case of this kind that nothing be done in a hurry. You talk of witchcraft in the village, and indeed there has been much sickness of late; our children have been dying, our cattle failing by dozens, some of our best wells turned brackish, and now I have been robbed of the savings of many years; money, indeed, which I had set aside to build a temple to the god Gunesh with. Whether this be witchcraft or no, I cannot tell, but this I know, that I am a just man, and unless there be certain proof, I hope to see this prisoner set at liberty. Go now, all of you, the heat of the day is coming on; the police need quiet and repose in inquiring into such a case as this. Come again when the sun is a hand's breath from his setting, and you shall know the result."

When the assembly had dispersed, Ram lall took aside the chief officer, and said to him: "Brother, I must get rid of this fellow somehow; he must be arrested, disgraced, driven out of the village: curse him! and the mother that bore him; this charge can and must be proved."

Said the chief officer to him in reply: "I tell you, Ram lall, it won't do; if this goes up to the magistrate we shall be smashed; I'm a family man, and a risk of this sort don't suit me—unless, indeed, I am well paid to undertake it. If, indeed, the prisoner would confess to the robbery, we might have grounds to detain him; but the truth is, Ram lall, you were out walking last night, and you were seen coming from the direction of the prisoner's house. If I am to work this, I must be paid, Ram lall."

The chief officer merely said this on speculation, to tighten his hold upon Ram lall's money-bags, and no entreaties or threats on the latter's part could induce him to say a word as to his informant. "Pay me and you are safe," was all his answer. After much haggling it was decided that Ram lall was to pay him 2,000 rupees to work the case, half in advance, half when a conviction was obtained, and further, a sum of 100 rupees to each of the policemen concerned, to keep them quiet, and as much for hire of witnesses as might be hereafter demanded. These arrangements thus pleasantly concluded, they called for the wretched victim of this vile conspiracy, who all this while had been standing handcuffed in the court-yard, with a rope fastened to his arm, his clothes torn, and his once gay turban mud-bespattered, under the burning sun, sullen, dogged, and silent. He made no entreaty now, no cry for mercy passed his lips; he knew he had fallen into a snare, and he swore to himself that no entreaty of his should increase the revengeful triumph of his enemy. There was no chivalrous thought in his breast of suffering himself in silence to screen her in the house yonder from shame or punishment; the thoughts of our native brethren are not as our thoughts on such matters; their inner life is as far from ours as the east from the west.

His sullen obstinacy angered the old man, and when asked at length he raised his manacled hands to heaven, and called upon his gods to say whether he was a guilty man or not, Ram lall turned, and said bitterly to the police officer: "Take him into that out-house yonder, and show him a little of your police procedure." Two of the policemen entered, followed by their officer, and shut the door upon themselves and their victim. Ram lall, who fully appreciated the meaning of that threat of showing a prisoner a little police procedure, waited outside listening for the sounds he knew would come, and which did come—the first fruits to him of his dearly-purchased revenge. Those sounds came, but no groan of pain, no cry for mercy. He listened intently, and heard a scuffling of feet, a rapid whispering, and all was still. He waited on impatiently; minute followed minute, still that fatal door did not open. What devil's work was in progress within? Suddenly the door was opened an inch or two, and the chief police officer, with bare head, ghastly yellow face, and terrified eyes, beckoned him in, and shut the door quickly after him. Ram lall peered about in the dark room until, in a corner, he discerned his victim lying dead. This had been the result, then, of showing him their procedure, or, in plain words, of attempting to make the man confess to a crime he had not committed. The constables, with the sweat pouring like rain down their faces, and the gallows vividly before them, stood trembling with abject terror at the deed they had done. Then the Darogah, throwing his turban at the feet of Ram lall, besought him, saying, "Oh, Patail, you are our father, our mother, and all our kindred, we know none but you; we have done this thing in serving you, and you must save our necks. If we hang, you must most certainly hang too; so, in saving our necks, save your own also. You must pay us and pay others, but payment will not do all things. We did not mean to kill the man—we merely pressed him to answer some questions, and he died in our hands; but you are our king and master, you must and can save us." Thus having spoken, and after covering the body over with wood and straw, the four guilty ones crept out of the room, and shutting the door, took council together how to dispose of the body. In the meantime a sentry was placed over the door on the outside, to make it apparent to all comers that the prisoner was within, and also to keep all intruders on the dreadful secret inside from entering in. It was agreed that at night the body should be thrown into the great well at the back of the house, and it should be given out in the morning that the prisoner had escaped. When the body came to the surface again it would be apparent that, in remorse and despair, he had committed suicide. Thus settled, Ram lall re-entered his abode to face the inmates there, and one of them in particular, with a very troubled heart indeed. The long hot hours passed wearily away, and at last the fierce hot wind, tired of its boisterous blowing, died away; the hour of lamp-lighting drew near, the gossips gathered round the house, and, sitting on their heels, condoled with Ram lall on the loss of his property, complimented the police on their skill, and cursed the culprit for a wizard and a thief; for it was given out that the prisoner had confessed to the theft, and was to be taken to the station-house early next morning; and when it was told them that he had endeavored to connect other and respectable persons with the case, the curses against him were redoubled.

The evening grew on to night, the soft clear Indian Summer night, the villagers departed one by one, and soon only the accustomed night sounds broke the stillness.

In the second watch of the night the great wooden gates of the Patail's court-yard were softly opened, and Ram lall himself, with the same stealthy tread as that with which he had on the previous night gone forth on his evil errand, stepped forth into the road, gazed and listened, held his breath and listened, then beckoned with his hand, and there issued out of the gate three men bearing something having the similitude of a human body. With rapid silent steps, without a word or a whisper, they passed like ghosts in the gloom; soon a faint splash broke for an instant the silence of the night, and four figures repassed with guilty footsteps through the gateway, and once again the great doors were softly shut.

Long before dawn there came the prisoner's brother and little sister to the gate, knocking and asking to be allowed to accompany their brother; immediately there was no small stir within, and the news went forth that the prisoner had fled: for the police in their tender mercy toward him had loosed his handcuffs that he might sleep the easier. There was then no doubt of his guilt. But his brother seemed to have strange doubts and fears, and hung about Ram lall all day, asking for his brother, crying to him to deliver up his brother. Then said Ram lall: "How! do you say that I have got your brother?" "Aye!" said the young man, "you have killed him, and Bugwunt (God) knows it." Then Ram lall, in consultation with his friend the police officer, whose men had of course gone to hunt up the escaped prisoner, drew the young man into a shed, and, having gagged him, hung him by one arm to a lofty beam, and left him saying, "Remember, I am master here; say again what you have said and the rope shall go round your neck instead of your arm."

The crowning incidents in this village tragedy had yet to be enacted. Two days passed away, throughout which the Patail's young wife had, after the impulsive fashion of her race, mourned her lost lover, and called for vengeance on her hated husband. Early on the morning of the third day, when the first faint blush of dawn reddened the sky, the girl arose and wandered out toward that great well she had visited once or twice before. Her heart was sore within her, and she had determined that she would run away from the cruel old tyrant who owned her, and seek elsewhere for the lover she had lost. When she reached the well she sat down on the low parapet which surrounded it, and looked down into the depths of the cool dark water which had so often fascinated her before. As she gazed the old thoughts came back again to her, and she began to wonder how it would be with her if she were lying still and dead down below. Suddenly it seemed to her that the still waters grew troubled and trembled, and in a moment there rose up, as though to meet and claim her, from their dark depths, with arms upraised and joined hands uplifted, as though praying to her for vengeance on his destroyer, the dead body of her lover. The waters had given up their dead; their terrible secret was disclosed. With a wild cry the girl started to her feet, staggered forward and fell heavily into the well; her lover's grave became her grave too.

There is little need to dwell on the closing scenes of this sad story. Enough to say that, by dint of sowing money broadcast, Ram lall managed to hush the matter up. Inquests were held on the bodies, verdicts of suicide returned, and after a while the story began to be forgotten. It was not until six months had elapsed that Muneram's brother plucked up courage to go and tell his story to the officials of the district, and then at last the whole affair oozed out. Witnesses whose lips had been hitherto closed from dread of the all-powerful Ram lall came forward; the policemen confessed their share in that wicked night's work; and all concerned were brought to trial, and received the punishment they had so justly merited.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BOOK PRINTING IN CHINA.—The process of printing a book in China is somewhat as follows: Two pages are written by a person, trained to the business, on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work, and the number of the chapter and page; when the sheet has been printed, it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, &c., partly on each page. The sheet, when ready for printing, is pasted face downward on a smooth block of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry, the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away all the blank spaces by means of a sharp graver, and the block, with the characters in high-relief, passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points that he has to be most careful about are—to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. Proclamations, visiting-cards, &c., are all printed in the same manner. An economical way of printing small handbills and advertisements for walls is to cut the characters in wax instead of wood; but they soon get blurred, and the printing from them is often almost illegible. From a good wooden block some 15,000 sheets can be printed, and when the characters have been sharpened up a little, it is possible to obtain 8,000 or 10,000 more impressions.—*Chambers's Journal.*

PETER HUBER, THE NATURALIST.—He peopled with ants his garden, the terrace of his house, his study, his tables, which were turned into a kind of hives, and, lest this new dwelling might be unsatisfactory to the ants, and in order that they might keep at work in it, he made rain and fair weather for them; his rain-making consisting in rubbing his hand for hours at a time over a wet brush. In brief, he supplied them so richly with tempting dainties and weather-contrivances, that at last they wanted nothing better than their chance home, a bureau-drawer. Did he not even one day cherish the fantastic notion of bringing up the larvæ of his ants by feeding by hand? We cannot resist loving him for his attachment to these little, thinking beings. He meditated long over one decisive experiment—nothing less than the question of setting two colonies of ants at war on the floor of his study. He hesitated and lingered to awake the *casus belli* which should be the signal of slaughter; he devised pretexts to adjourn the dreadful scene. "I thought over this experiment for a long time," he says, "and I constantly postponed it, because I had grown to be very fond of my captives." This recalls one of Réaumur's sayings. He observes with what celerity humble-bees rebuild their nest of moss after it has been opened to examine the inside, an intrusion which these insects allow much more patiently than honey-bees do, and he adds: "If the moss from above is thrown down pretty near to the foot of the nest, as one would naturally do without even thinking that it ought to be done to save the insects some trouble, they very soon busy themselves with putting it back in its place! To save the insects some trouble! What a love for Nature the eighteenth century had, and how differently things are done nowadays!—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

MADEMOISELLE DE MONTPENSIER.—The Princesse Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchesse de Montpensier, but better known as Mademoiselle, and not unfrequently spoken of as La Grande Mademoiselle, was of the most royal birth in France, being the only legitimate granddaughter of Henry IV., and the wealthiest heiress in Europe, succeeding as she did, even in the lifetime of her father, Gaston Duke of Orleans, to the vast possessions of her mother, the representative of the house of Montpensier. As such, the arrangement of a marriage for her might naturally have been expected to have been among the first objects of solicitude, not only to the relatives who could guide the disposal of her hand, but still more to those who might hope to obtain it; and never has so varied and royal a list of candidates been offered to any lady's acceptance. An emperor, three kings, and kings' brothers and cousins almost without number, had their pretensions to her favor successively discussed; but, chiefly through her own caprice or indifference, all the great matches which were proposed for her came to nothing. Though for a moment she favored one or two of the suggested connections, she admits frankly that in those instances she was attracted by the position of her intended husband rather than by himself, and the first person who ever awakened her serious liking was no prince of any nation, but only a younger brother of a noble family, that of Lauzun, whom she eventually married. Even apart from her rank and wealth her personal charms were sufficient to attract suitors enough, if her own description of them may be believed; for she undertakes to describe her appearance with as much minuteness and as much fidelity as her actions. In her description she certainly does not seem greatly to disguise her defects; and, as candor on such a subject is perhaps more trying to female vanity than even a confession of faults of character or errors of conduct, and is certainly at least as rare, our readers may probably not be unwilling to see this portrait of the first lady of the French Court in its most gorgeous age, drawn by herself:

"I am tall, neither fat nor thin; of a very fine and graceful figure. My neck is tolerably shapely; my arms and hands are not good, but my skin is fair. My legs are straight; my feet are well formed; my hair light, of a pretty ash-color. My face is long, its contour pretty; my nose large and aquiline; my mouth is neither large nor small, but symmetrical, and with a very agreeable expression. My lips are rosy; my teeth not good, but not very bad; my eyes blue, neither large nor small, but bright, soft, and commanding, like my countenance. I have a lofty manner, without being conceited. I am civil and familiar; but in a way rather to gain respect than to allow any one to fail in it. I am very indifferent about my dress, but never untidy; I hate slovenliness. I am always neat, and, whether dressed carefully or carelessly, all I put on is in good taste. I do not mean that I do not look incomparably better when carefully got up; but carelessness is less injurious to me than to others, because, without flattering myself, while I do injustice to all I wear, everything I put on becomes me. I talk a great deal without taking nonsense or using bad expressions, and I never speak of what I do not understand."

In other passages she gives us a little additional insight into the favorite amusements and tastes of her youth, and also into her disposition. She hated cards; she was very fond of dancing and of hunting; still more of laughing at people, though so far was she from thinking ridicule a mark of ill-nature, that she would rather be laughed at herself than pitied. She liked the company of all brave, honest men, especially soldiers; she was fond of conversation on military topics. As for reading, to which she was addicted, in prose she preferred books on serious solid subjects; of poetry she liked all sorts, good, bad, and indifferent. Her disposition, as she paints it, was a pretty equal and not unusual mixture of good qualities with others not altogether commendable. She piqued herself on nothing so much as on the warmth and steadiness of her friendship, which, however, was shewn rather in conferring great benefits than in paying petty attentions. She was an admirable keeper of secrets, and was incapable of anything base. She was temperate in eating and drinking, and (though it was certainly not the virtue of that age) she was free from any propensity to gallantry. She was the most grateful person in the world. And if these are especially feminine virtues, she was not without those which commonly are rather the attributes of the sterner sex. She was ambitious, courageous, decided, resolute, and possessed of the most perfect self-command. On the other hand, she was hot-tempered, passionate, and spiteful as an enemy; and so self-willed, owing to the good opinion she had of herself, and her contempt for every one else, that she would rather spend her life in solitude than put the slightest restraint on her humor, even if her fortune depended on it. It will hardly be denied that such frankness of self-portraiture is so unusual as of itself to give a favorable impression of the artist, and the more so, since the chief events of her career, as related by others besides herself, prove it to have been very fairly accurate and impartial.—*Belgravia.*

SHORT SPEECHES.—An inquisitive French Bishop once caught a Tartar in the Duke de Roquelaire. The latter, passing in haste through Lyon, was hailed by the Bishop with, "Hi! hi!" The Duke stopped. "Where have you come from?" inquired the prelate. "Paris," said the Duke. "What is there fresh in Paris?" "Green peas." "But what were the people saying when you left?" "Vespers." "Goodness, man," broke out the angry questioner, "who are you? What are you called?" "Ignorant people call me Hi! hi! Gentlemen term me the Duke de Roquelaire. Drive on, postilion!" One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room; before he could speak she bared her arm, saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said, "Better." "Continue the poultice." Some days elapsed before Abernethy saw her again; then she said, "Well; your fee?" "Nothing," quoth the great medico; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Aberdeen, the Premier of the Coalition Ministry, was remarkable for the little use he made of his tongue. When, by way of reconciling him to accompany her on a sea-trip, the Queen smilingly observed: "I believe, my lord, you are not often sea-sick?" "Always, Madam," was the brief but significant reply. "But," said Her Majesty, "not very sea-sick?" "Very, Madam," said the uncompromising minister. Wellington, we need hardly say, was not given to use too many words. One example of his economy this way will suffice. The Duke wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his instruction. The doctor thought he could not do less than answer the question verbally, and made an appointment accordingly. Directly Wellington saw him he said: "I am obliged to you, doctor, for the trouble you have taken. Is ——— fit for the post?" Clearing his throat, Dr. Hutton began: "No man more so, my lord; I can'——" "That's quite sufficient," said Wellington, "I know how valuable your time is; mine, just now, is equally so. I will not detain you any longer. Good-morning!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

SPECIMENS OF ANAGRAMS.—German anagrams are comparatively rare. They may be said, from the specimen mentioned by Wheatley, to be as poor as they are rare. This is the specimen. At the general peace of 1814, a portion of Saxony fell to Prussia. The King, to commemorate this addition to his kingdom, issued a new coinage of rix-dollars, with the name *ein Reichstahler*. The Saxons, by that collateral species of anagram before-mentioned, divided this word into *ein Reich stahl er* (he stole a kingdom.) So the French in *La Sainte Alliance* found *La Sainte Canaille*. The derivations of *Leben* (life) from *Nebel* (a cloud), and of *Sarg* (a coffin) from *Gras* (grass), are simply palindromes.

Italian anagrams are still rarer than German. If in the one following the lady-subject was as beautiful as the anagram is happy, she must have been indeed a cynosure for neighboring eyes. Anna Dudlæia, *E la nuda Diana*. In this, there is a diæresis of the diphthong, which is allowed even in the pure anagram.

Anagrams have been, we have already said, frequently used as *noms de guerre*. So Voltaire is derived from Arouet l. j. or Arouet le jeune. "Frip," the signature of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, is an anagram of his initials. So W. Jerdan wrote for the *Literary Gazette* under the title of W. J. André. Another celebrated poet known, like Voltaire, to few but by his *nom de plume*, was Bryan Waller Procter, whose name was metamorphosed by an impure anagrammatism into "Barry Cornwall, poet," or "toper," which ever qualification may be preferred.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE OYSTER.—There has been, with regard to the oyster, as there has been in regard to many other inhabitants of the sea, (notably salmon, whitebait, and herring,) a vast amount of controversy, and it is perhaps superfluous to say that no two of the disputants agree on almost any one of the details of oyster birth, or oyster growth, or of the laws which regulate the issue and fall of the *spat*; yet it is on the proper vivifying and favorable fall of the *spat*, that the prosperity of oyster growth solely depends. It is worthy of notice that some naturalists say the oyster is a double animal, or rather that both sexes are shut up in the one shell, while other students of the mollusca are equally positive that the separate sexes exist in separate shells, and are as distinctly defined as the herring or the salmon. In writing of the natural history of the oyster it is desirable not to be dogmatic, as we have so much yet to learn regarding its powers of reproduction and its ways of life. The various statements (many of them very fanciful) which have been made as to the enormous reproductive powers of oysters and other sea animals must be taken *cum grano salis*, because, no matter how prolific any given animal may be in reproducing its kind, it avails nothing, if its produce are never brought to market as table commodities.

The oyster repeats the story of its birth by means of what is called a *spat*, and it has been asserted that a single oyster yields two millions of young ones, an assertion that may be set down as a figure of speech. There cannot, however, be a doubt of the oyster being highly reproductive, and it ought in common with its congeners to be so, as countless thousands of its progeny never come to maturity—indeed never obtain a chance of getting leave to grow. If the newly-born oyster does not speedily find a coign of vantage in the shape of a proper anchorage, it becomes lost to the public as a future comestible, for it is an essential feature of oyster existence that the *spat*, almost immediately after being exuded from the parent shell, should fall on a rocky or a shelly bottom—at all events not on a mud bed, which would at once smother the embryo mollusc. A rocky stone-spread soil is the paradise of oyster growers; they are well aware that it contains the chief conditions of oyster growth in great abundance, and it is a knowledge of this fact that has so much aided the various plans of artificial cultivation entered upon in France and England.

For a few years back the fall of *spat* on many of the English oyster beds has been very intermittent. In some seasons there is a great but partial fall, and then for a year or two none can be observed. This irregularity is set down to the influence of the weather; heat being held by some naturalists as essential to the productive power of the animal. It may be explained, however, that the weather only influences the destination of the *spat*, the animal certainly exudes its young annually, and cases are known, as at Arcachon, where a large *spat* has been deposited during a most ungenial season. It is not difficult to imagine that a prolific *spat*, emitted on some very bad day, the waves over the beds being agitated by a high wind, may be carried far away from the place where it was expected to fall, and then may be deposited by influences against which it is powerless to struggle, on such a resting-place as will prevent its coming to maturity. The newspapers are constantly reporting the discovery of new oyster-beds, and these must have been formed by quantities of *spat* carried to various spots by the winds and the waves, which, having fallen on a favorable bottom, have in time become marketable oysters. There is an extensive oyster-ground in one of the Scottish Friths, which, having the advantage of an island at its mouth, prevents a large portion of the *spat* from being carried out to the German Ocean, and on the inside of said island large quantities of young oysters may always be obtained. *Spat*, too, has often been found in foreign oyster parcels which [illegible] these parcels were too young to have exuded. Where, then, did it come from? The answer is obvious; it had been carried there by the waves of the sea from other oyster-beds.

The oyster does not grow so rapidly as has been popularly supposed. It may be given at least four years before it is in a reproductive point. As an instance of growth, it has been estimated that while in the spat stage a bushel measure would contain about 25,000 infantile oysters, in the second year, when young oysters are denominated brood, a bushel would hold a fifth part of that quantity, while in the third year the measure would contain 2,000; oysters are then called ware. In the fourth year, when the seedling has developed into the full-grown "native," a bushel has been estimated to hold from 12,000 to 16,000 oysters. Some very fascinating details of the immense profit derived from oyster culture have been long in print, and are being constantly quoted to show that the cultivation of these mollusks is a sort of royal road to wealth, which may be traveled at the leisure and pleasure of any speculator, but such statements only do harm, as there is no way of making money by oyster-growing without an expenditure of more or less capital, a suffering of much anxiety, and a large and constant risk of failure.—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

DOGMATISM AND SCIENCE.—The blighting effect of dogmatism upon scientific investigation is shown both in Catholic and Protestant countries. The Catholics are the more dogmatic of the two, and they supply, in proportion to their population, less than one-quarter as many of the foremost scientific men as the Protestants. There is not an English or Irish Catholic among the ninety-two French foreign associates. Austria contributes no name, and the rest of Catholic Germany is almost barren. In Switzerland, the scientific productiveness of the Catholics is only one-twenty-sixth that of the Protestants. Again, the Catholic missionaries have done nothing for science, notwithstanding their splendid opportunities. In past days, when they were absolute masters of vast countries, as Paraguay and the Philippines, the smallest encouragement and instruction given at the College of the Propaganda to young and apt missionaries would have enriched Rome with collections of natural history. If any city more than others deserved to have the finest botanical garden and richest herbarium, it is Rome; but she has scarcely anything to show.

The most notable instance of the repressive force of Protestant dogmatism is to be found in the history of the Republic of Geneva. During nearly 200 years (1535 to 1725) its laity as well as clergy were absolutely subject to the principles of the early Reformers. Instruction was imposed on them. Nearly every citizen was made to pass through the college, and many attended special courses at the Academy; yet, during the whole of that period not a single Genevese distinguished himself in science. Then occurred the wane of the Calvinistic authority, between 1720 and 1725. Social life and education became penetrated with liberal ideas; and, since 1739, the date of the first election of a Genevese to an important foreign scientific society—our own Royal Society—Geneva has never ceased to produce mathematicians, physicists, and naturalists, in a number wholly out of proportion to her small population.—*Francis Galton, in The Popular Science Monthly.*

TRAVELING IN THE OTTOMAN EAST.—Needless to say, our journeyings have been all on horseback, except indeed where the unmanageable steepness or dangerous narrowness of the path compelled us to dismount even from those surest-footed of all known quadrupeds, Anatolian nags; for in these favored regions of countless railroad concessions and projected lines, the most primitive wagon-road that ever led from an English "lane" to a "-bro" is an unknown luxury. That highways will be constructed throughout the Ottoman dominions, are constructed, are daily traversed by whole processions of wheeled conveyances, are delusions which Mr. Farley, of Bristol, and his disciples may possibly entertain, but in which a traveler through his Sultanic Majesty's dominions will hardly share. Horses, mules, camels, asses, even the classical [illegible], is still, as in the days of Mohammed II. or Marco Polo, the picturesque, but clumsy and costly, means of transport for the merchandise of the gorgeous East. Here they come—now hidden, now re-appearing between the deep-wooded windings of the mountain-side; one can hear their jingling bells at a mile's distance. An endless file of raw-boned, sinewy beasts, each with its crimson tassel, or glittering brass disc, or some other gewgaw charm against the evil eye, at its collar, and a couple of more or less evenly balanced packages, secured by a more complicated tackle of rope than ever Ulysses tied round his sea-chest, dangling at its sides; all crowding, pushing, jostling, stumbling over the rock steps of the narrow pathway; not unfrequently, too, knocking each other right off the edge to a fall of many hundred feet into the ravine below, where, with a crash or two on the stones, the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest—that is, so far as the mule's future is concerned—unless some lucky shrub intervenes to stay the over-rapid descent. Alongside, behind them, trudge on foot the gray-coated, sheep-skin-capped, heavy-limbed, [illegible] pale-eyed Turkoman drivers, [illegible] and cry have brought them from the great plains across the Persian frontier. Or it is a string of huge woolly camels, most powerful and ungainliest of their kind, swaying along beneath their loads as they thrust out their shaggy necks [illegible] in an aimless fashion from side to side, and frightening our nags into a desperate scramble to get out of the way up the mountain slope; for the secular terror of the horse at sight or even smell of the camel is not in the least diminished since the days of Herodotus; though how it originated, or why it is kept up, seeing that the camel for his part manifests no disposition except that of the most absolute indifference toward the horse, is a problem which might tax the ingenuity of a Darwin himself to solve. Grazing and loitering as it goes, accomplishing barely twelve or fourteen miles a day, and taking a month to get over ground which, with decent roads and proper conveyances, might easily be traversed—and at one-fourth of the cost—in a week, the caravan [illegible] the Ten Thousand of old, salute the sea at Trebizond. There, on the appropriate resting-place of "Giaour Meidan," or "Unbelievers' Square," a large open space at the entry of the town, the Perso-European or "unbelieving" quarter—for in Turkish opinion a Persian's creed is hardly more orthodox than a Christian's, if at all—it deposits the produce of Central Asia; and then, laden in exchange, with European merchandise, back it goes, as it came, to Persia.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MR. GROTE ON EGOTISM.—It is agreeable to me when a man talking to me will talk about himself. It is the topic which he knows most about, and which I can hardly know from any other quarter. Of course, he may talk about himself in a tiresome way, or to excess; but so he may about any other topic. When a man either talks or writes his own personal experience, you are pretty sure to learn something; if he does not know how to be [illegible] he will hardly know how to make anything [illegible] interesting. Personally, I dislike [illegible] I am rather pleased than otherwise when others in talking to me [illegible] reserve. A brilliant talker like Macaulay might be expected to feel impatient of egotism in others, for those who are [illegible] content to listen than he was, will hardly share the same impatience [illegible]

YANKEE HUMOR.

Lecture by Grace Greenwood at Association Hall.

Grace Greenwood, the widely-known author and correspondent, lectured yesterday afternoon at Association Hall before a very large audience, mainly composed of ladies. She selected as the theme of her address "Yankee Humor," and during its delivery, which lasted for an hour and a half, she kept the entire audience in a continuous roar of laughter. On making her appearance on the platform she was greeted with applause, and having prefaced her remarks with a rapid bird's-eye glance of the wonderful reforms of the past age, showed that these reforms were rapidly leveling the peculiarities of national character, making the individuality more and more rare. This was especially true of New-England, which, according to an English friend, was more advanced in civilization than all the States of the Union. Before the march of education, the characters once so natural, but now so strange and unreal, are wiped out, and the picturesque, the [illegible], and [illegible] are sedulously repressed. Several types of Yankee character have passed away. There was the peddler, that marvelously [illegible] fellow, who extracted money from the pockets of the stingiest people [illegible]; who knew and played on the hearts of women as on a harp with a thousand strings, and whose ultimate lot was a prominent place in the mercantile world. Then there was the shiftless Yankee, who seemed to vex the whole neighborhood, and never discovered what he was sent into the world for, and as nobody ever told him, he went a fishing. Then there was the militia officer, an ordinary mortal usually, but on muster-day a mighty personage, resplendent in bright buttons and feathers, and terrible as an army with banners. The lecturess remembered one rich but not otherwise reprehensible. He was once unexpectedly elected to the command of a militia company, and appeared on the first drill-day in civilian's dress, but before dismissing his men he said: "Brethren and Fellow-soldiers, this day two weeks, by the blessing of Divine Providence, I will appear before you in full regimentals," [laughter,] and he did appear, undoubtedly feeling like Wellington or Winfield Scott. Then there was the parson of the uncompromising days, when people supported their ministers for love, and took their theology straight. [Laughter.] There was the solemn, deliberate, decorous divine, dignified to the last degree—one whose presence made the strongest-minded woman shrink into her proper sphere, and before whom children scarcely dared to breathe. Several of the old forms and customs have been discontinued in the most conservative pulpits. In the days of our fathers no perilous enterprise was undertaken without the prayers of the congregation having been requested. Now, no man or woman petitions for such blessing and security before embarking in an enterprise even the most perilous to body and soul. Our ocean disasters, and railroad calamities, and monstrous political swindles are so discouraging. She deplored this decline in faith. It was still eminently proper in the truest New-England community for a request like unto this to be read from the pulpit: "Our beloved and venerable brother —— being about to go to Congress his wife requests the prayers of this congregation." [Laughter.] Honest and true in all the great affairs of life, these Yankees were not over-scrupulous in taking advantage of bargains when they could. They might resist the devil and the temptations of all the kingdoms of the world, but if he came with a ten-acred lot to gain their end it was unknown what they might not do. Thrift was a cardinal Yankee virtue; it was admirable and heroic, and made New-England what it now is. It had made the waste and stony places to blossom; it had defied an unfriendly climate, made the ocean pay tribute, and made every brook and mountain stream combine to produce the most beneficent ends under the workmanship of the toiler. Without thrift there would be no Amos Lawrence and George Peabody. Thrift was one of Chicago's great sources of success. It was the leaven which had caused her to rise mighty even from her ashes. Thrift, as a native characteristic, was admirable, but when it degenerated into parsimony and sanctimonious selfishness, it was meanness itself. About this type of the New-England Yankee there was no superfluous flesh, color, or stomach. However large the frame and ample the plan of the man, it appears shrunk or collapsed. As a New-Englander once remarked of those of his class, "They looked as though God had made and then abandoned them. [Laughter.] He is severely matter-of-fact and practical in his tastes, and believes that nature might have been much better engaged than when she did the ornamental work of creation. King [illegible] that visiting a real New-Englander, near the White Mountains, he asked him if he did not think it inspiring and exalting to be able to gaze on those grand works of nature. "No, blast 'em!" he replied, "I wish they were flat." "But, Sir," King continued, "they must look grand in Summer." "I guess not," was the response, "they are too darned cold; if you saw them when the snow-drift sweeps over you would wish that ere mountain was dumped off far out of here." The female Yankee was rare. This the lecturess, of course, intended to refer to the uncultured sort, for some had yearnings after flowers and the ordinary decorations of home. But then there were some right manly women who were disgusted with weaknesses of all sorts. One of these complained bitterly during an Easter festival that the meeting-house had been desecrated with flowers. [Laughter.] A lady visited a farm-house and complimented the proprietress on having her yard adorned and her kitchen-door shaded by two young oaks. "Yes, they are handy," was the reply. "I can hang my sheets on this one and my husband can hang his scythe on the other." The lady was satisfied with the answer, and did not pursue her remarks further. Even in melancholy cases, when she contracts habits of dissipation, her saving propensity asserts itself, as in the case of the Connecticut man and wife, who were accustomed to intemperance, and who, to restrain themselves, mutually agreed that whenever one took a drink the other should receive sixpence. There was only one sixpence employed in this transaction, for it passed back and forth continually, and was the liveliest money in the market. The Yankee Quaker was an individual of substance and orthodox sentiment, and one of these, an unmitigated bachelor, was an acquaintance of Miss Greenwood. One day, in the sanctuary of silent meeting, the heart, under the straight coat he had believed love-proof, received a sudden shaft shot by a blue eye ambushed beneath a sugar-shovel bonnet. The passion was too much for him, yet he was not a man to rush blindly forward to courtship and matrimony. He fought against his love for a week. At every meal he put aside in his closet an ample allowance, for one good healthy woman, of meat, bread, butter, and vegetables. When the meeting day came round he made his last deposit, and, gazing on the sacrificial pile, he shook his head and bade an eternal farewell to the sweet dreams of love and domestic felicity. The lecturess also referred to the qualities of caution and conceit so noticeable in the Yankee of a past day, and cited, with much dramatic effect, a number of incidents and poems in their illustration. In the early days of New-England, when the life of the settler was daily under peril from the assaults of the savage, a series of resolutions adopted read thus:

Resolved, That the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.
Resolved, That the earth is for His saints.
Resolved, That we are His saints.

[Laughter.] She narrated a story of a member of the Connecticut Legislature, who, when the eclipse of the 19th of May, 1780, took place, and when others thought the end of the world was at hand, coolly asked for candles and opposed an adjournment on the ground that if the day of judgment had arrived it was as well to be found at the post of duty. In these days of Credit Mobilier investigations, our legislators would not exhibit the same honest patriotism and purpose, and even if they thought the world was at an end, they could still find time to pass themselves a generous increase of salary, with mileage, to carry them to another planet. [Applause.] Instancing the Yankee character for coolness, she told the story of a Yankee Puritan who was blessed with a wife [illegible]. One day, when ordered to cut wood, he fled, and for fifteen years did not see his wife. Finally, filled with remorse, he returned, and, as a propitiatory offering, brought a bundle of cut wood. He entered his old home with the remark, "Here is the wood, Sarah," and with the slightest start she turned, and said, "Yes, John; but how long you have been about it." [Laughter.] A Yankee mother made the first pair of trousers for her son and heir. They were equally proportioned front and rear, and when he was brought to the fond father, the latter cooly observed, "Poor little fellow, he will not know whether he is going to school or coming home." [Laughter.] Miss Greenwood's lecture was filled with the most instructive truths, clothed in very racy, agreeable language. Her recitations and stories, always comic, were delivered with an inimitable drollery, that produced the most unbounded merriment, and on concluding she was heartily applauded.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventy-ninth, Col. Stetson, will be inspected and reviewed by Major-Gen. Morris at the State Arsenal on the 30th inst.

The Sixty-ninth, Col. Cavanagh, will assemble at the State Arsenal on the 29th for inspection and review by Major-Gen. Morris.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Austen, will assemble in dress uniform at their armory on Tuesday, May 6, for parade in the City of New-York. The command will be received at the foot of Wall-street, New-York, by the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which will act as escort to the Forty-seventh during the visit to the City. Both regiments will probably be reviewed up-town.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter, was inspected Friday evening at the armory on Fourteenth-street by the State Inspector-General, Brevet Major-Gen. W. H. Morris. Brig.-Gen. Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Brig.-Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade, were also present. The regiment mustered about 400 men, who were put through the manual to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

The Seventh had its first regimental drill of the season in Tompkins-square on Friday afternoon. The regiment, commanded by Col. Clark, paraded ten companies, twenty-one files front, making, with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, about 500 men, all told. The various movements were, on the whole, successfully performed, although many of the manœuvres were not executed with that accuracy for which "the Seventh" has been so long noted, owing probably to the presence of many recruits who had never before taken part in a regimental drill. The regiment will hold its next public drill on May 6.

At a special meeting of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, held on Wednesday evening, Lieut. W. C. Casey, of the Eighth Company, was unanimously selected Captain, W. G. Dominick, First Lieutenant; H. S. Germond, Second Lieutenant; George F. Martin, First Sergeant; Geo. A. Chauncey, Sergeant; Frederick P. Marshall and Edward Arnold, Corporals. The company numbers only about sixty-five men, but the Captain and his men intend to go to work and make it equal to any in the regiment. Capt. Casey has served twelve years in the Eighth Company, and has had much experience as an instructor, &c. The company contains a fine element, and is sure to be successful.

A new company is to be raised for the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Capt. Wm. H. King, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, wants to be Major, otherwise he will resign.

Brevet-Major and Adjt. Fred. J. Karcher, and Capt. M. J. Petry, are electioneering for the majority in the Thirty-second Regiment.

Major John Timmes and Lieut. Peter Schlig, of Battery "B," Second Division, are on the war-path.

The New-York Turner Cadets and the Williamsburg Cadets will give an exhibition drill at the Kings County armory, on Monday evening.

The soldiers' monument at Camden, N. J., will be dedicated on the 9th of June. The Sixth New-Jersey Regiment and the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, have been invited to participate.

Under the new militia law of Pennsylvania, the National Guard is to consist of 200 companies, (exclusive of the recognized independent companies,) the minimum standard of a company to be forty non-commissioned officers and privates.

Two men belonging to the Dominion Artillery, at Kingston, Canada, have been drummed out for bad conduct. How would our national guardsmen relish such a proceeding!

The armies of Europe have altogether 10,000 pieces of artillery, of which Germany has 1,764, Russia 1,736, and Austria 948. Norway boasts only of 72, while Switzerland has 400.

A new helmet of brass is to be furnished to the French cavalry, and an extra portion of meat is to be issued to all the troops of the Republic, provided the War Minister can obtain the extra estimates demanded.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion will shortly be minus its three best Captains, Heerdt, Schweizer and Platte.

The Thirty-second Regiment assembled in full uniform at the armory on Friday evening, for parade and instructions. The regiment exhibited a marked improvement in drill and appearance, and to-day may be justly considered the best German organization in the National Guard. Col. Roehr, the efficient and indefatigable commandant, is untiring in his efforts to muster at the Fall inspection one of the largest and best-drilled regiments in the First or Second Divisions.

A general order has been issued by Col. Burger of the Twenty-eighth, stating that "a very flattering meed of praise" has been awarded by Inspector-General Morris for the manner in which the books of the regiment are kept. Upon receipt of this order each captain will select the best qualified penman of his company, with a knowledge of book-keeping, and will appoint him to act as company clerk. Each company clerk will report to the Adjutant every Wednesday at head-quarters, from 8 to 11 o'clock P. M., commencing April 30, 1873, to transact the business of his company, under the supervision of the Adjutant. It is earnestly requested that the captains of each company be present. In order to secure uniformity in keeping said books, &c., a school for military book-keeping and company details will be held on the same evenings. Adjt. Albin Gustave Pape will act as instructor. It is hoped that a laudable emulation will prompt each clerk to an efficient performance of his duties. The members acting as clerks will be relieved from detail in equalizations at drill and parade.

Base-Ball—The Atlantics in the Field.

No person could expect men to play ball yesterday, therefore those who went over to the Union grounds yesterday afternoon—about fifty in number—were not in the least disappointed. Effective batting could not be done against the wind, blowing as it did half a gale, and carrying with it clouds of dust and rubbish, nor was it possible for players to handle a ball in the field with hands and fingers benumbed with cold.

The Atlantics were all out, with the exception of Mills, and looked remarkably well in their new uniform of white, with very dark crimson stockings. Dickey Pierce was as lively as a superannuated cricket, and evidently endeavored to create the impression that he will show the people how to play short stop this season.

Without any particular circumlocution, a ten was selected from the spectators, and at 3½ o'clock the game began.

Things went along nicely until the Atlantics took the bat in the third inning, when the outside party seemed to become completely demoralized and allowed the red-hosed lads to make ten runs, but one of which was earned. Some mediocre play was indulged in from the disastrous inning until the seventh, when the Atlantics began batting pretty heavy, and the field party began getting out of the way of the ball with remarkable alacrity. Fourteen runs were added to the score of the regular nine, and by this time the reporters and the umpire were nearly frozen to death. Of course the muffing was kept up by the field ten throughout the next and last two innings.

On the Atlantic side Burdock and Barlow were the only ones deserving of special mention in fielding. Bennett and Brownell bore off the honors for the outsiders.

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Field	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Atlantic	1	0	10	0	3	3	14	4	1	—36

Runs earned—Atlantic, 7; Field, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Higham, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

To-morrow (Monday) the Mutuals play the Chelsea, an amateur club of Brooklyn.

The Boarding-House Keepers Discharged on Bail.

The sailors boarding-house keepers, arrested on Friday night for conspiracy, on complaint of Commissioner Duncan, were arraigned before Recorder Hackett and Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the prisoners argued that the names of those arrested had been supplied to the Grand Jury by some malicious persons, and demanded the release of the accused. A number of those indicted, counsel claimed, had not kept boarding-houses for years, while others were dead. Recorder Hackett said it was but fair to suppose that the Grand Jury had ample proof of the guilt of the prisoners before finding an indictment. District-Attorney Phelps asked that the prisoners be held to bail in $1,000 each. The Recorder fixed bail at $500 in each case, which was promptly furnished.

The Swift Family and the Brooklyn Offal Contracts.

Yesterday George F. Swift applied to Judge Pratt, in the Kings County Supreme Court, for a mandamus to compel the Board of City Works to certify to the correctness of his bills for January and February for removing offal at $50 per day. Judge Pratt decided, however, that the certificates were unnecessary, the work not having been done under any express contract under the charter. Swift was authorized by the Board of Health to do the work, and will now have to apply to the Auditor for his pay.

Joseph Carney, foreman of Frank Swift, also brought suit against the latter for $5,258 for services for four years, during which Swift paid him only $2,812, on the ground that he did not give him his whole time. The jury were out for some time, and before they returned the case was settled by the defendant paying $3,860 to the plaintiff.

FINE ARTS.

The Sherwood Collection—The Laurent-Richard Sale—Notes.

A comparatively small, but very interesting and valuable collection of paintings, the property of Mr. John H. Sherwood, of this City, will shortly be brought to the hammer, Mr. Sherwood and family contemplating a lengthened absence in Europe. There are 122 pictures in all, a large number of which were painted to Mr. Sherwood's order. Among the most striking are Boughton's "Sunday Services of Puritan Scouts," distinguished by all the artist's strength of expression and dramatic power; the "Coming Storm," by Bouguereau, representing a handsome peasant girl taking shelter beneath a tree; "The Wedding Jewels," by Vander Onderra, a very strong, pleasing, and brilliantly-colored work; "The Poor Students," by Steinheil; "Head of a Spanish Lady," by Schlesinger, from the Gambart collection; a "Mignon," by Merle, pure and sad of face; a very charming little forest scene by Spitzweg, quite a gem of color and sentiment; "Tivoli," by S. R. Gifford; "The Bath of Venus," from the Bonaparte collection; "Boccaccio Reciting a Poem," by Gues, wonderfully strong in expression and brilliant and harmonious in color; "The End of the Game," and "A Convivial Party," by J. B. Irving, both of a high order of merit; a "Sunset in the Tropics," by Church, and the study for the "Diogenes," by Gerome. Of the last, the enlarged copy of which was in the Belmont sale, it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that it is considered to be one of the best of Gerome's works. "Eve after the Expulsion from Paradise," by Cabanel, would attract attention in any collection. The artist has represented Eve as having thrown herself prone upon the earth, her face covered by her hands, and endeavoring to stifle the anguish she feels. Cabanel has no superior in the delineation of the female form, and he possesses moreover the rare power of representing the nude figure without a taint of the sensuous or the impure. His color is, perhaps, a little cold, but in this example it is less so than in some others we have seen. In the drawing of the lower limbs a remarkable example of the artist's power in foreshortening is seen. Another very remarkable work is Herbsthoffer's "Visit to the Grandparents," a Polish scene, wonderfully strong in expression and brilliant in color. "The Presentation" by Escosura, a landscape by Shayer, an English artist; "The Connoisseur" by Jacovacci, and "The Curiosity Shop," by Glaize, are all well worthy of more extended notice than we have space to give them.

Our own artists are well represented by works bearing the names of Irving, Innes, Guy, Jas. Hart, J. G. Brown, Eastman Johnson, Wm. Morgan, Colman, Shattuck, Gifford, Bellows, Winslow Homer, E. L. Henry, W. T. Richards, and Whittredge.

The collection will remain on view at Mr. Sherwood's residence, No. 522 Fifth-avenue—admission by card only, which can be obtained at Messrs. Leavitt's, Clinton Hall, or of Messrs. Goupil, Fifth-avenue—until the day of sale, which will be the 29th inst. In consequence of the number of applications for seats, the sale will take place at Clinton Hall, and not, as at first intended, at Mr. Sherwood's private residence.

THE LAURENT-RICHARD SALE.

A correspondent favors us with the following report of the recent sale of the Laurent-Richard collection in Paris:

PARIS, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

Editor of the New-York Times:

The largest picture sale of the season took place yesterday at the Hotel Drouot, so well known to curiosity-hunters from all parts of the world. The wealthy tailor, Laurent-Richard, had for many years gathered this small, but wonderfully rare, collection of modern art, and, strange to say, that, with the exception of half a dozen minor works, each picture bore the name of a celebrated artist. Surely if, in a collection of ninety-two paintings, one can count five Corots, three Decamps, six Delacroixs, two Diazs, twelve Duprés, two Meissoniers, eleven Rousseaus, six Troyons, two Ziems, it speaks most eloquently for Mr. Laurent-Richard's taste. To Mr. Durant-Ruel, the intelligent expert who presided over the sale, it will be but an act of simple justice to say that this entire collection came from his establishment. The wonderful increase of prices for pictures may not be known to the general reader, but I will give two instances as a curious example: Delacroix's picture, "The Entombment of our Savior," was sold in 1853 for 1,000 francs; it brought at this sale 29,000 francs. Another picture by the same artist was sold in 1854 for 300 francs. At this sale it was knocked down for 31,500 francs. As I have seen the original receipts, I can vouch for this statement, though to the uninitiated it seems incredible. On the Continent, no collection of pictures is now considered complete unless it includes also the names of Corot, Decamps, Delacroix, Diaz, Dupré, Fromentin, Meissonier, Millet, Rousseau, and Troyon. The enormous fortunes realized in Europe during the last ten years have created many demands for fine pictures, and the truth is, the supply is not up with the constantly increasing orders pouring in from every quarter. I fear our Art Museum has missed their opportunity in securing superb works by modern artists—an opportunity that will never return. Inasmuch as this sale will begin a new era in the fine art trade, I send you a list of the chief works, their size in centimeters, and the prices reduced in dollars, gold value—I trust a valuable memento for all picture buyers:

Corot—Nymphs and Fauns, 96x128, $4,600; Dance of Nymphs, 64x83, $2,860; Souvenir of Marissel, 55x43, $3,020; The Old Farm, 55x80, $1,640.

Decamps—Dog Kennel, 20x24, $1,940; A Beggar, 21x17, $1,040; Fox Trapped, 20x25, $1,820.

De LaCroix—Medea, 121x98, $11,800; The Entombment, 55x46, $5,800; St. Sebastien, 36x50, $6,300; The Crucifixion, 40x32, $5,800; Lion and Rabbit, 45x55, $6,210; Lion Standing, 27x35, $1,660.

Diaz—Gypsies, 60x43, $3,000; Forest of Fontainebleau, 82x104, $5,140.

Dupré—The Oak-tree, 99x83, $7,600; The Bridge, 60x80, $5,700; The Heath, 65x92, $6,000; River Scene, 44x59, $7,200; The Bark, 39x59, $3,900; The Pool, 66x93, $3,600; Marine, 74x95, $3,800; A Group of Trees, 94x75, $3,410; Farm-house, 49x40, $2,300; The Little Bridge, 33x28, $2,560; Elm-trees, 27x45, $2,400; Sunset, 24x42, $1,370.

Fromentin—Fantasia, 102x143, $8,100.

Marichat—The Prodigal Son, 65x99, $6,100.

Meissonier—Guitar Player, 24x17, $7,400; Soldier, Time Louis XIII., 28x18, $6,240.

Millet—Peasant Women Sewing, 100x81, $7,700; Washerwoman, 44x34, $3,070.

Rousseau—A Frosty Day, 62x97, $12,020; Wood Scene, 65x103, $7,200; Woodcutters, 65x102, $7,200; A Forest Border, 66x103, $6,700; On the Oise River, 41x63, $7,640; Water Course, 37x55, $8,000; Autumn Scenes, 66x55, $7,400; Plain and Marshes, 41x53, $6,000; Wooded Heath, 33x43, $3,440; Trees and Water, 27x25, $2,420; Forrest of Oney, 30x47, $2,620.

Troyon—Crossing a Brook, 40x59, $12,400; Shepherd and Sheep, 37x57, $8,340; Cows in a Meadow, 35x55, $5,410; Return of the Flock, 81x65, $5,100; Cattle Reposing, 31x40, $3,840; Keeper and Dogs, 46x38, $3,190.

I have taken special care to give you the authentic prices. Picture-buyers will find catalogue of this splendid collection at Schaus' Art Gallery. The annual exhibition opens on the 1st of May, reviews of which will be sent to you in due time.

F. CADMIUM.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY, &C.

An excellent example of Jules Breton's realistic style is on exhibition at this gallery, entitled "La Fileuse," and representing a Breton peasant-girl seated on a rock by the sea-shore, with her distaff and spindle. Jules Breton's peasants are not idealized. He paints them as they are—brown-skinned, strong-limbed, coarse-featured, and bare-footed. Yet he also shows us something of the inner life of a class of whom there is no exact counterpart in this country—whose daily bread is won only by the severest toil, and whose sorrows and pleasures are limited to the smallest sphere. The picture now on exhibition is characterized by all Breton's firmness of drawing, strength of expression, and purity of color.

A fine example by Boldoni, the great colorist, and one by Gerome, will shortly be on view at this gallery.

A scene in Louisiana, by Mr. A. Stover, is on view at Ball, Black & Co.'s. It represents a small creek, overshadowed by trees and crossed by a rustic bridge, the wood-work of the bridge and the water beneath flecked by the light falling through the branches above. So far as we can judge of the painting in its present position, it appears to possess decided artistic merit, the middle distance being particularly good, and the foliage crisp and well studied.

The exhibition of Mr. S. P. Avery's collection at No. 625 Broadway, will close in a few days. It is one of the most interesting and valuable ever opened in this City. There have recently been added to it, "Hypatia," by Rothermel; "A Spanish Café," by Madrazo, and specimens by Desgoffes, Muller, Comte, and other eminent artists. The gallery is open day and evening, and is free to the public.

Brooklyn Taxation.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimates held a meeting yesterday, Mayor Powell presiding, and resolved to send for the estimates of the several departments for the next year. A resolution was adopted advising that the Amendment law of 1870 be so amended that the rate of taxation for city purposes shall not exceed two cents and three mills on the present value of property, instead of the assessed value of 1870. This amendment would add about $150,000 each year to the city's revenue.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Ill Success of Sir Bartle Frere's Mission.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following letter, dated Zanzibar, 14th March: When the last mail left it was already known that Sir Bartle Frere's mission had failed. Under the existing circumstances it could not be otherwise. The Sultan's life would have been in danger if he had signed the treaty. Moreover, he possesses (which seems not to have been thought of) his territory under the common guarantee of England and France, and no agreement had been made with the latter Power. He refused from the beginning to consent to the provisions of the treaty, yet he proposed a compromise, the effect of which would have been to put an end to the great northern slave trade. To this the envoy refused to consent. Thus affairs stood when the last mail-boat from England arrived here with the French Consul, who came directly from France. I do not know whether he acted by express orders or not; but it is a fact that he refused at once to confer with Sir Bartle Frere, and that after the Consul's arrival the Sultan changed his tone, withdrew the proposed compromise, and refused all further negotiations. Sir Bartle did not return to Aden, but visited, on board of the Enchantress, several places of the eastern coast of Africa and the Isle of Madagascar. On his return on the 12th of March, he found the Sultan in the exultation of victory, and alluding even to reprisals. The consequence was that the slave trade was never more flourishing than in these latter months while the envoy was negotiating and three men-of-war were lying in the harbor of Zanzibar. Their boats were not even allowed to cruise before Kilwa, from whence the slaves are sent by thousands to Pemba, the Comors, and Madagascar. Let the mission only return to England, and free action allowed to the men-of-war, and the dealers in human flesh will receive their lesson. On his way to Madagascar, Sir Bartle Frere visited, on the 16th of February, Monfia, where he had been preceded by Capt. Malcolm, in the Briton. There the dhows who go with slaves from Kilwa to Zanzibar take in water. On the 17th the ships went to Old Kilwa. After having touched at Kiswara they reached Ibo, the northernmost of the Portuguese settlements, on the 20th. The envoy had the most ample opportunity of recognizing how little popular he and his mission were in all these places. On the 24th we were in Mozambique, the seat of the General Government of the Portuguese possessions. Here we received the assurance that while the Portuguese hold in no way the same theoretical views as we do with regard to using the negroes as slaves, yet nothing was virtually permitted looking like trading in slaves; and yet we knew positively that only ten days before a brigantine full of slaves had left Conducia Bay, which is only thirty kilometres distant. Here the joy at the mission's defeat took the mask of polite, patronising sympathy. On the way from Mozambique to Madagascar, Capt. Malcolm's boat met four dhows. They searched two of them, but without success. *The other two sailed under the French flag* (the italics are in the original,) and were full of people. As we have no treaty with France we dared not touch them. Thousands of slaves are exported under the French flag. Do the French Government and the French nation know this, or is freedom only a phrase in the mouth of the French! The way of proceeding is as follows: People having no claim whatever to the French nationality, Arabian and other known slave traders, go to Nossibeh or Mayetta, buy a hut which has perhaps passed already through fifty hands for the same purpose, and address themselves then to the French authorities, and receive for their vessels an "Acte de Francisation" and a "Congé." Then they go to sea without a Frenchman or any French-speaking person on board, and carry slaves. Thousands are exported in this way and cannot be touched. Others obtain passports from the French consular authorities, and sail under the Arabian, the Zanzibar, or any other flag, take in slaves, and induce an Arab or somebody else who is in possession of an "Acte de Francisation" to hire these slaves as workpeople. If an English officer comes on board they show their passports with a sneering smile. The French officials favor this proceeding, as it contributes to the increase of the French prestige in these waters, and of the tax on the tonnage. As long as this continues, it is useless to endeavor to suppress slavery. I repeat, does France know this! If not, she should learn it; and England and Germany also.

The Wrong a Mean Scamp in Connecticut Did his Wife.

From the Hartford Courant, April 21.

One Gilbert A. Drake, of Bloomfield, courted a girl there some years ago, but she married another man, and was finally left a widow, when Drake came round again and she accepted his proposal of marriage. Now she regrets it. Drake, in her absence recently, sold a horse which belonged to her, and for which she paid $100 to a man in this city, for $30; sold a sleigh, which was one of the bequests of the former husband, and was worth $80, for $10; stole also a lot of gold beads, which his wife had given to her by her grandmother, long since dead; and then broke open a little safe, and stole a few dollars, which the woman's son had saved, and having thus completely cleaned out the establishment, came to this city, and on his way borrowed $50 of a Bloomfield man on false pretenses, and has now run off with a girl of low character who lived in Commerce-street. His wife is left wholly destitute.

The Administration of Oaths in Massachusetts Courts.

Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, has signed a bill which authorizes the administration of oaths to witnesses in courts in that State in the manner which the person to be sworn regards as most binding upon his conscience. A Boston paper says: "This probably ends the controversy, of which there is a reminiscence as long ago as the trial of Buzzell for firing the Ursuline Convent. Upon this trial Bishop Fenwick made objection to being required to take the oath upon the Scriptures, saying to the Court that the Catholic Church did not regard this special form, or any special form, as more binding than another, and that the custom of requiring it of Catholics was invidious and offensive. The Court, however, decided that the statute required that he must take the oath in this way, and the Bishop did so, like a good citizen. Occasionally during the interval between that time and this the question has been raised in court, and in both the Superior and Supreme Court, by a portion of the Judges, the statute has been relaxed or held not to be so stringent as it was once decided to be, though other Judges have seemed reluctant to give it up. Last year and the year before attempts were made in the Legislature to pass an act similar to that which has now been signed, but they met with small favor."

The Rapid Radical Changes in Japan.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The political, social, and religious reforms made in Japan in the present reign are more comprehensive than those ever effected elsewhere peaceably, within the limits of a single life, and we must give the Tenno and his advisers the credit of having shown much practical sense in what they have done. Not enough time has yet elapsed to enable us to determine whether their action will be accepted permanently by the nation; but, so far, all appears well. The ministry have, no doubt, spent some money foolishly, and appointed some incompetent and injudicious foreigners to high office, but the mistakes have been remarkably few under the circumstances. Even slight changes cause a great outcry in our country, but the overthrow of the Federal system, the deposition of the Tycoon, the degradation of the Boodhist religion, the declaration that all the people must be educated, the abolition of the strict court ceremonial and of the servile honors paid to the monarch, the new regulations about houses, dress, bathing, and public women, reaching everybody and nearly every relation of life, have been accepted with a most astonishing readiness and cordiality, by the common people at least.

Mail Facilities with Samana Bay.

The following extract is from a letter received by a leading mercantile house in this City from their agent at Samana:

SAMANA, April 9, 1873.

DEAR SIRS: The Royal Mail steamer Arno leaves this day for St. Thomas, via Porto Rico, to connect with Brazilian steamers. This ship in future, or until otherwise instructed, will leave St. Thomas—say after the arrival of Brazilian steamer from New-York, and proceed to all the ports in Porto Rico, arriving here on 7th to 8th of each month. From this port she goes to Porto Plata, and returns here on 9th or 10th of each month, according as the preceding month contains thirty or thirty-one days. This will bring a large trade from Porto Rico, and will be an important feeder to the company's main line to and from New-York direct.

The Spanish steamer from Cuba to St. Thomas proposes to touch here, and the German line running to Curacoa and Venezuela. The Nipsic arrived yesterday and leaves to-morrow.

The town is filling up with strangers. There is great inquiry for land, both rural and city lots. Capt. Plummer is driving on with his survey, and population is beginning to press upon us. It is probable that we shall soon have a large influx from Porto Rico and Venezuela.

A police force has been organized under Capt. Wright, and a national guard (militia) under Gen. Acosta, the old Governor. He had a grand review on the 6th. So far the new administration works smoothly. In haste.

Yours truly, F.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	85	300	Toledo & Wabash	70¾
200	do. c.	85¾	300	do.	70½
100	do.	85¾	100	do. c.	70¾
100	do. c.	85¾	300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅝
500	do. c.	85¾	200	do. c.	101⅝
600	do.	85¾	100	do. s3.	101⅝
200	do.	85⅞	100	do.	101⅝
3.0	do.	85¾	700	St. Paul	60⅛
200	do. b3.	85¾	200	do.	60⅛
400	Pacific Mail	58¾	7	do.	60
100	do. c.	58¾	100	do. c.	60¼
300	do.	58¾	700	do.	60¼
400	do. s3.	58¾	200	do.	60
800	do.	58¾	100	do. c.	59⅞
1200	Consol. Coal	57½	100	do.	60
100	Union Pac. s3.	32¼	500	do.	60¼
100	do.	32¾	300	do. s3.	60
500	Rock Island	109	100	N. J. Southern	38¾
200	do.	108¾	100	do.	38¾
300	Lake Shore	93¼	1000	Ohio & Miss. s3.	44½
100	do. c.	93	100	do. b3.	44¾
300	do.	93	300	do.	44½
400	do. b3.	93	500	C., C. & I. C.	39¾
200	do. c.	92¾	700	do	39¾
200	do.	92¾	100	do	39½
300	St. Paul Pf.	73¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65.n. 117⅛	$10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 113⅜
50,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65.n. 117⅛	10,000	do. s3. 113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	N. Car. 6s, n.	17	15	N. Y. C. & H.	102
1,000	Mo. 6s	94	100	do. bet. call.	101⅝
3,000	Erie 1st c.	103¾	100	do.	101⅝
10,000	Erie 4th	95¼	200	do. c.	101⅝
2,000	Long Dock Bds.	97¼	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call	58¾
1,000	Hud. R. 7s S. F.	104¾	200	do.	58¾
3,000	Alb'y & Sus. 3d.	97	100	do. s3.	58¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	103¼	100	do. b4.	58¾
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.	87	100	do. c.	58¾
1,000	U. Pac. 10s. Inc.	72½	600	do.	59
2,000	do. bet. call. c	73	100	do. b3.	59
5,000	do.	73¼	100	do. s3.	59
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	91	100	do.	59¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	93¼	1000	do.	59¼
20,000	do.	94	200	do.	59¼
2,000	Gt. West. 2d.	89¾	100	do. c.	59¼
10,000	do. b3.	90	300	do.	59¾
3,000	D., L. & W., 2d.	98	100	do. b3.	59¼
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d.	100	200	do.	59
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	87	200	do.	59¼
17,000	do.	86¾	200	do. c.	59
2,000	Chi. & M. 1st.	93¾	100	do.	59¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	72½	1600	do.	58¾
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	88	500	do. b60.	59¼
1,000	O. & M. C.S.F.c	94	100	do. b5.	59
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	85	100	do.	58¾
4,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	103¾	100	L. S. & M. So.. b. c.	93¼
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	90¼	400	do.	93
5,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	101	200	Clev. & P. G'd. b. c.	88⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	90¾	50	N. J. Central	104
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	109
10,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	103⅛	100	do. c.	108¾
100	Grocers' Bank	100	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c. c.	70¾
35	Fourth Nat. Bank	110¼	100	do.	70½
100	Cons. Coal b. c.	57½	100	do.	70¾
200	do. c.	57¼	200	do.	70⅞
5	Del. & H. Can. b. c.	115¼	500	Mil. & St. P. b. c. c.	60
100	Erie Railroad. b. c.	65⅛	100	do.	60¼
100	do.	65⅛	300	do.	60⅛
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	85¾	400	do. c.	60¼
100	do. b3.	85¾	400	do. c.	60¾
1000	do.	85¾	400	do.	60⅛
1100	do.	86	600	do. s3.	60⅛
500	do. s3.	85¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	73¾
900	do.	85¾	100	Del., L. & West.	99⅞
300	do. c.	85¾	100	do. bet. call.	100
700	do.	86	40	do.	99⅞
200	do.	85¾	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	49¾
200	do.	85¾	100	Morris & Es.	91
200	do. c.	85¾	203	do.	91⅛
600	do.	85¾	400	do. bet. call.	91⅛
50	Wells-Far. Ex.	80	100	Bost., H. & E.	3⅛
15	Amer. Express	68¾	100	N. J. Southern	36
100	do. bet. call.	68¾	102	P., F. W. & C., G'd.	93
10	do.	68¾	500	Ohio & Miss. b. c. c.	44⅛
800	Harlem. bet. call.	123¼	100	do.	44⅛
100	U. Pacific b. c.	32¾	100	Ohio. & M. Pf. b. c.	74
			100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	39¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

1500	Western Union	85¾	100	Lake Shore	93
200	do. b3.	85¾	200	do. b3.	93¼
1000	Erie Railroad	65¼	400	do.	93¼
100	do. c.	65¼	100	do. c.	93
100	Pacific Mail	58¾	400	do.	92¾
300	do. c.	58¾	700	do.	92¾
400	do. s3.	58¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	44¾
600	do.	58¾	1000	Union Pac. b3.	32¾
300	od. c.	58⅝	100	do. s3.	32¾
500	do. c.	58¾	100	do.	32¾
900	do.	58¾	100	do.	32¾
100	Toledo & Wab.	70¾	2000	St. Paul	60⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅝	200	do. s3.	60⅛
400	do.	101⅝	1000	do.	60⅛
200	do. s60.	101⅝	300	do.	60⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

4,000	U. P. 7s L. G.	75	100	Erie Railroad. b. c.	65¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	58¾	300	do.	65¼
200	do. b60.	59	300	do. s30.	64⅞
400	do. b. c.	58¾	500	do. s60.	64¾
2500	do.	58¾	200	do. b3.	65¾
1100	do.	58¾	100	do.	65¾
400	Harlem Railroad	123	200	do.	65¾
300	do. b. c.	123	400	do. s3.	65¼
1600	W. U. Tel. b. c.	85¾	100	Union Pac. b. c. c.	32¾
300	do. s3.	85¾	200	do. s3.	32¾
100	do. b3.	85¾	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	92¾
500	do. c.	85¾	300	do.	92¾
1100	do.	85¾	400	do.	92¾
500	do.	85¾	300	C. & N. W. b. c.	81¼
200	do.	85¾	146	C., C. & I.	38¾
200	do. b3.	85¾	43	N. J. Central	100¼
200	do.	85¾	10	do.	101
1300	do.	85¾	200	M. & St. P. b. c.	60¼
1000	do.	85¾	1400	do.	60¼
200	do. s3.	85¾	100	do. s3.	60⅛
300	do. b3.	85¾	2000	do.	60
400	do. b3.	85¾	100	do. c.	59⅞
400	N. J. Southern	36	400	Ohio & Miss.	44¾
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	39¾	200	do. b. c.	44¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101⅝	100	do. s3.	44½
300	do.	101⅝	200	do.	44¾
3600	do.	101⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. pref.	74½
30	do.	101⅝	500	T., W. & W. b. c.	70¾
			15	P., Ft. W. & C. g.	93¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81. 117¼	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 119⅜
200	U.S.5-20C.,'65,N. 117⅛	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 117¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67. 117¼		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100	West'n Union. s3.	85¾	300	Lake Shore	92¾
1200	do.	85¾	1300	do.	92¾
1000	do.	85¾	2700	do.	92¾
1000	do.	85	100	N. W. Pref. b30.	87½
600	do.	85¾	100	N. Jersey South'n.	35¾
600	do. s3.	85¾	100	Rock Island c.	108¾
1000	do.	85	300	do.	108¾
1300	do. b3.	85	200	Toledo & Wabash.	70⅝
900	do.	84⅞	600	do.	70½
1500	do.	85	100	do. b3.	70¾
1000	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅝	100	St. Paul	60
100	Pacific Mail	58¾	500	do.	59¾
100	do.	58¾	1200	do.	59¾
200	do.	58⅝	100	do.	59⅞
1000	do.	58⅝	100	do.	59⅞
500	do. b3.	58⅝	1100	do.	59⅝
500	do.	58⅝	400	Ohio & Miss.	44⅛
200	do.	58¾	200	do.	44⅛
100	Union Pacific	32½	200	Han. & St. Jo.	42⅛
900	do.	32½			

SATURDAY, April 26—P. M.

The Bank return this afternoon shows an improvement in the legal Money reserve of $674,000. The Greenback average gains $1,070,800, and the Gold Notes average loses $126,700. The Deposits are higher by $1,053,300, and Circulation $24,400. The Loans decrease $888,700. Of the Currency coming in from the country by express this week, the Greenbacks on the average of the week would seem to be only about $1,000,000. There is reason to suppose that the receipts in National Bank Notes are much larger, but of these no record is kept in the Clearing-house report.

There is a failure among the smaller National Banks announced this Afternoon—the Atlantic National, of No. 142 Broadway, with a capital of $300,000, and liabilities amounting to over a million of dollars, of which the circulation is amply secured at the Treasury Department at Washington. The Bank has at no time, in the last four or five years, enjoyed a very high credit, and, while there is no explanation given of the immediate cause of failure, no very great surprise is felt or expressed of the failure itself.

The sales of Gold for the day were at 117¼ @117½ ℘ cent. After the sailing of the steamers Exchange on London settled down to 108¼ ℘ cent., with very little business done after 12 o'clock.

The Stock Brokers made up their Bank accounts, to-day, at 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest on their business for Monday. The market was easy on call loans, and the rates on Merchant paper not taken at Bank were 8@10 ℘ cent. per annum.

The Public Funds were steady at the Stock Exchange, while the Share Speculation, as a rule, was weaker than on Friday, and although there is no very decided bearish pressure to put out contracts for the decline, there is less spirit on the part of the bullish speculators to buy for a rise. The actual business at the Exchange Board has materially fallen off from last week. At 3 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closes on Saturdays, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—APRIL 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119¼
American Gold	117¼	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108¼
Pacific Mail	58¼	58¼
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73¼
St. Paul Common	60¼	59¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44¼	44¼
Western Union Telegraph	86	84¼
Erie	65¼	65¼
Union Pacific	32¼	32¼
Lake Shore	92¼	92¾
C. C. and Indiana Central	39¼	39¼
Toledo and Wabash	70¼	70¼
Harlem	125	124
North-west	81	81¼

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	121	5-20 reg., '67	117⅞
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	119⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	117⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 reg.	113⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 coup., '65	120⅞	5s coup., '81	116⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅞	6s currency	114⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	...
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	57	57½
Reading	116	116¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	60
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26¼
Northern Central	38	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	40½	40¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $8,252,015.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 26—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89½. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds 89½. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

FRANKFORT, April 26—United States 5-20 Bonds 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, at 9¼d.; from New-Orleans, March and April, at 9⅜d.; from New-Orleans, deliverable in April, at 9 3-16d.; and from New-Orleans deliverable in May, at 9¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 41s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Cheese, 68s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening—Bacon, 40s. ℘ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

HAVANA, April 25, via KEY WEST, Fla., April 26.—Sugar weak; No. 12, Dutch Standard, 9@9½ reals ℘ arroba. Spanish Gold 17 ℘ cent. premium. Exchange weak; on United States, irregular; sixty days, in currency, 6¼@7 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 11¼@12 ℘ cent. premium; sixty days, in gold, 25 ℘ cent premium; short sight, 29¼@30 ℘ cent. premium; on London, 29@29½ ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 22@22½ ℘ cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kilcoyne vs. Kilcoyne; motion denied; see papers.
Wulff et al. vs. The American and Mexican Railroad Company; order of reference.
Sacchi vs. Sacchi; memorandum for counsel; papers with clerk.
Clemens vs. Clemens; reference ordered.
Askerier vs. Spingler; motion granted.
Spiers vs. Coding; motion granted.
Delany vs. Delany; order settled.
Lookup vs. Collins; motion denied without costs.
Stoutinberg vs. Stoutinberg; reference ordered.
Kindbery vs. Weinberger; motion granted; opinion with clerk.
In re Mary Smith and Maggie Fercers; writs dismissed and prisoners remanded; the remedy is by certiorari.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Himes, &c., vs. Curran; reference ordered.
Bowman, &c. vs. Curran; reference ordered.
Bishop vs. The Empire Transportation Company; order for extra allowance.
Griswold vs. Hutton; order vacating judgment, &c.
Allen vs. Ward; case filed.
Bates vs. Putnam; reference ordered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 25.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Lucy D. Fisk vs. The Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier of America.—A motion was made on behalf of N. W. Butler, a stockholder owning twenty-five shares of the Union Pacific Railroad, to allow him to intervene in the suit, bear a portion of the expense, and share in the benefit of the same, and that it shall not be discontinued without notice to him.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Unionville, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 9:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:38 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:10, 5:40, 7:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:31 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M.; 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:08 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 22, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY. PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY (WHOSE HUSBAND is leaving the City) with the highest testimonials as a teacher of French desires a home in an American family in exchange for lessons. Address Mme. C. DE C., care of Goupil, 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA, MINNESOTA,
VIRGINIA. ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS MAY 7,

from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cabins, $80 and $[illegible]; [illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible], currency.

ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Continent, at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE. DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y.

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. Spence, for Havana direct on 29th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. Bayley, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 30th April.

For freight and passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

NASSAU AND HAVANA.

Under contract with Colonial Government. Steamship LEO will sail WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. B. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats such as desired.

Office 363 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES. Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid in a private family; eleven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 426 East [illegible]-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 153 3d-av., near [illegible]-st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general house-work; will be found a neat, economical, and respectable servant; an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, as first-class cook and [illegible]; City or country. Apply for three days at No. 28 Whitehall-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly on hand at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. [illegible] LOWE.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French lady's maid; is a good dress-maker; [illegible] first-class family only; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 55 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman laundress; solicits washing to do at her house; prompt and trustworthy. Apply at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 West 31st-st.

NURSE, &c.—TO CARE CHILDREN AND assist in chamber-work, a respectable Protestant girl, lately arrived; good reference. Apply at No. 676 2d-av., near 37th-st., second floor, for two days, Monday and Tuesday. Applications on Sunday not attended.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH lady as monthly nurse to a physician. Inquire in candy store, No. 788 2d-av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employment promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office-boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, [illegible] DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES EMPLOYMENT at a small salary in some good business. Address V. A., Box No. 128 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best first-class City references to his employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address D. H., No. [illegible] West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man (German,) who has lived with first-class families in this City. Address M. H., coachman, West Side Advertisement Office, No. 208 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience; understands his duties thoroughly; best City reference from present employer; will be disengaged May 1. Call on or address T. M., No. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and gardener, in City or country; can milk cows, and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Apply for three days at No. [illegible] Whitehall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE man; first-class groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate; six years' unexceptionable reference. Call on or address J. Q., No. 49 West [illegible]-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; four years' best City reference from last place. Call or address E. D., No. 155 East 25th-st., private stable, near 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR his coachman, who is competent and reliable, careful and obliging. Call or address No. 28 Lexington-av., M. F.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman to go in the country; best City reference. Call or address T. H., 26 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS coachman. Call on or address W. H., No. 128 West 31st-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A GARDENER and his wife, lately from the old country; he is a good gardener; understands the management of horses; no objection to town or country; Established Church; his wife has long and satisfactory discharges from ladies with whom she has lived. Can be seen till engaged at No. 160 West 28th-st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce superior City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days H., Box No. 75 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

TO JEWELERS.—A SCOTCHMAN, TWENTY-seven, newly arrived, experienced, wishes a situation as assistant salesman. Address J. W., Box No. 188 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, on a farm or gentleman's place, the man as hostler and driver, plain gardener, and as a generally useful man, the wife as cook, washer, and ironer; reliable and industrious servants; neat, respectful and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; or wife would take charge of a house for the Summer; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 77 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH,)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 8½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1865. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PROF. BENSAN, LATE PRINCIPAL New-York University Grammar-school, intends to open first-class boarding-school in [illegible], for persons intending to send sons to Germany for education or travel. address No. [illegible].

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, Broadway, corner 34th-st., down-town College, No. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons $3 50. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. [illegible], by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COURSE OF PRIVATE LESSONS in singing, harp, piano-forte, oil-painting, [illegible], French. No. 75 East 16th-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, a home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; Ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is comforting to know that something has been discovered concerning the Modocs, even if it is nothing more than their trail. This item of information does not seem important, but it is all we get from the lava beds. If this discovery is to lead to the speedy punishment of Capt. JACK for the atrocious murder he committed, then it is of consequence, but the public are beginning to tire of the sort of news received from the scene of the so-called Modoc war. It is not the killing of a score or so of savages which is required to satisfy the public sense of justice, but the punishment of the actual participants in the murder of Gen. CANBY and Dr. THOMAS. The officers in charge of this duty thus far, appear hardly equal to it, and some one should be placed in command who has the nerve and skill to bring this miserable affair to an immediate end. Perhaps Gen. DAVIS may do better when he gets upon the ground, but if he does not, Gen. SHERMAN must try again. These Indians must be punished without further delay, or the Government cannot hope to have its power respected by other tribes.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. CHAS. E. DE LONG, our Minister in Japan, is likely to be continued at the post which he has filled so acceptably not only to his own country and to his countrymen residing in Japan, but to the Japanese Government. A persistent effort has been made by a *Tribune* correspondent, of questionable character, aided by the English newspapers and diplomatic agents in Japan, to prejudice our Government, as well as the American people, against Mr. DE LONG. Before saying anything in his favor, we have taken measures to satisfy ourselves in reference to his character, and do not hesitate to say that we regard Mr. DE LONG as perhaps the best diplomatic agent our Government has ever sent to Japan, and as certainly the only one who has been able to contend successfully with the accomplished representatives of England. This opinion is indorsed by the leading American merchants in Japan, as fully appears from letters in our possession. A still more significant and important fact is that SOYOSHIMA, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written a letter to Mr. MORI, Japanese Minister at Washington, by order of the Mikado, directing him to say that His Majesty indulges the hope "that Mr. DE LONG's resignation shall not be accepted, and that this officer may yet be allowed to remain at his post *permanently if possible.*" Mr. DE LONG could certainly desire no higher compliment, and the President no better reason for leaving Mr. DE LONG where he is.

In an article upon the prospects of American art, inserted in the extra sheet of THE TIMES of yesterday, there was allowed to appear some entirely undeserved reflections upon the character and methods of management of the present officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. When the article was inserted, the injustice and bad taste of the references it contained to sundry gentlemen of the highest character and standing were not quite apparent, but they have become so after an explanation of their application has been made to us. We can only express our regret that our confidence in a usually trustworthy contributor has, in this instance, been abused.

If there are any thieves in this City so idiotic as to attempt the intimidation, or even the annoyance, of Recorder HACKETT, or any other magistrate, pains should be taken to show them that they are playing a dangerous game. The Recorder has reported to the police that his house has been defiled and stoned during the night time, and the fact should afford occasion for the most energetic proceedings upon the part of Superintendent KELSO. Whether those guilty of these outrages are malicious thieves, or some very disreputable practical jokers, they should be severely punished. As a first step toward their discovery and arrest, the Superintendent has given them public notice that he has stationed policemen in disguise about the house of the Recorder, so that they will be caught if they repeat their pranks. This seems an efficacious method of stopping the outrages, but not of discovering the perpetrators. If the detective service is worth anything at all, it is surely equal to the task of unmasking these miscreants, and it should be done. It is dangerous in the extreme for any community to permit any demonstrations against its judges because of their official action, and we hope, therefore, that the case Recorder HACKETT presents will be given the attention its gravity demands.

The report given in another column of the circumstances attending the failure of the Atlantic National Bank, will be found rather lively reading by everybody save depositors. The defaulting cashier, TAINTOR, seems to have exhibited an amount of *sang froid* in face of the ruin he had caused, which should entitle him to a place among the rogues who furnish the basis of characters for genteel comedy. In the following declaration of TAINTOR, there is a fruitful subject of reflection to the swindled depositors of this bank as well as to the over-confiding managers of sundry other similar institutions: "The President left the charge of the business almost entirely to me, very seldom interfering at all in any transaction; so, with full swing, and a Board of Directors who had no idea what things were worth, I had the bank all to myself." How many other possible Taintors are to be found in the bank offices of this City?

That dense ignorance of public affairs, which is now a chief characteristic of the *Tribune*, is again apparent in its announcement that, "as the Assembly has passed the bill to submit the question of elective judgeships to the people, so much of the work of the Constitutional Commission has been perfected." Everybody outside of the *Tribune* office, of course, knows that the Commission proposed no amendments to the judiciary article of the Constitution which was framed by the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and adopted by the people at the general election of 1869, except one to section 19 in reference to minor courts in cities. Everybody, except the *Tribune* Professor, also knows that section 17 of this article provides that "the Legislature shall provide for submitting to the electors of the State at the general election in the year 1873, two questions to be voted upon on separate ballots." These questions are, first, "Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court, be hereafter filled by appointment?" Second, "Shall the judges mentioned in sections 12 and 15 of article 6 of the Constitution be hereafter filled by appointment?" The judges so mentioned are those of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of New-York City, the Superior Court of Buffalo, the City Court of Brooklyn, and the County Courts. From these facts it will be seen that the bill passed by the Assembly did not perfect any of the work of the Constitutional Commission. It is fortunate the *Tribune* has few readers, as its blundering stupidity in commenting on current events might otherwise have the effect of misleading the public.

Reform in Our School System.

There is no question that under the late Board of Education there was great extravagance in the management of our public schools, and it was obviously the duty of the new board, upon assuming power, to adopt some measures of retrenchment. This important matter has been referred to a committee, and is still under investigation, so that the policy which will be ultimately pursued by the board is yet a matter for conjecture. It is notorious that the erection, repair, and maintenance of school-houses have been unnecessarily expensive, and we do not doubt that the committee will make suggestions which will result in a great saving in these items. There is also an opportunity for the exercise of economy in a reform of the salary list of the employes of the board, exclusive of teachers and janitors.

A glance at this pay-roll is sufficient to suggest its material decrease. The Clerk of the board has $7,500, when $5,000 is sufficient for the services rendered; the Auditor has $5,500, when $4,000 would secure a fully competent officer. There is a physician at $4,000 and a counsel (who of course is Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL) at $2,500, both entire sinecures to be dispensed with altogether. Six assistant superintendents are upon the rolls at large salaries, when four are doubtless enough for the duty required. In addition to these higher officers there are seven clerks receiving a total of $12,132, who are wholly unnecessary. These are only some of the prominent opportunities for retrenchment, but these alone amount to $22,632 per annum, not including the saving which would be made by a reduction in the number of assistant superintendents. That this amount can be saved and the work of the department done fully as well as it is at present is beyond doubt. The waste in these salaries and the much greater waste which is due to reckless extravagance in repairs of school-houses, being corrected, the Board of Education will have done all in the interests of economy which is demanded by public opinion.

It has been further suggested that the salaries of teachers should be reduced, but we see no reason for such action. Our teachers are not paid extravagantly, when the utmost that males can expect to get, after years of devotion to duty, is $3,000, and females only $2,000. The same attainments and capacity devoted to other pursuits would, in almost all cases, produce much larger incomes. Whether salaries should be graded and equalized is an entirely different question, and deserving of careful consideration. We think it is evident that the disproportion between the pay of males and females is entirely too great. The female must have the same acquirements, is expected to do the same duty, and it is not questioned that she does it as well as the male teacher. What reason exists, then, for the pay of the male being one-third greater, it is difficult to discover. We presume there must be a distinction in these salaries in order to mark the fancied superiority of the male; but one-sixth is surely enough for this purpose. Instead, therefore, of reducing any of these salaries, the board would better serve the cause of justice and education by making a slight increase in those of the females.

It is clear, we think, that all these salaries should be graded. Experience is generally considered valuable, and it should be paid for. It is obviously unjust that the young teacher raised, after short service, to the grade of principal, should receive the same reward as those who have grown gray in the service. There should be some incentive to continued faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and it can be given in no way so well as by grading the salaries, so that there shall be some continuous increase of compensation with length of service. The same rule should apply to all ranks, as only very few of the teachers can hope to reach the post of principals. Their lives must be spent in subordinate positions, and they should have something to look forward to as a reward for devotion to their thankless tasks. In making this reform, care should be taken to cure another great evil which has grown up in the service. Promotions should be made upon a general rule of merit, and not upon arbitrary favoritism. There are many cases where teachers have been lifted over the heads of others equally meritorious, and more entitled to promotion by length of service. Every such case weakens the morale of the schools, by causing jealousies among the teachers, which are never entirely removed.

While the salaries of the teachers cannot, in justice, be reduced, it is not so clear that the teachers may not be lessened in number. While Boston has only one teacher to every 100 pupils, we have one to every thirty-five in the grammar-schools and one to every fifty in the primary departments. This may not be too many under our system of instruction, but there are superfluous teachers who could be dropped without detriment, and the board should take this matter also into consideration. Another suggestion is, that superannuated teachers should be retired upon a pension. There are principals who have been in active service for many years who are becoming incompetent because of the infirmities of age. It is manifestly unjust either to leave these at the head of schools or to turn them adrift without any provision being made for them after they have been worn out in the public service. The only way out of the dilemma thus presented is to retire them upon a pension, and the board should take steps to that end. If legislation is needed, there is yet time enough before the Legislature adjourns to secure it, or it may be asked for next Winter.

We hope the Board of Education will carefully weigh all the suggestions which may be made for the improvement of our school system. That there is a sentiment in the Board in favor of the reduction of the salaries of the teachers, we do not believe, and we have not, therefore, considered it necessary to present in detail the obvious arguments against such action. The other hints we have given in connection with the teachers are fair subjects for discussion, but believing, as we do, that their adoption would greatly improve our schools, we hope they will receive that attention which their importance merits.

The Informer's Trade.

The most odious features in our Revenue laws arose from their being framed especially with reference to the whisky frauds. There was, at the time of their passage, one of the most powerful and unscrupulous "rings" ever banded together for, an illegal purpose in active operation in this country—the so-called "Whisky Ring." Its members were determined to evade and defy the law; they had vast means to support them, and they employed spies and agents as freely as would any despotic government. The Revenue laws were filled with the spirit which this organized body of rascals had naturally evoked. All the provisions regarded violations of the law as intentional, and worthy of extreme punishment. Every effort was made to entangle the offenders. Enactments of great obscurity, and extremely oppressive, were included in the code. Informers were stimulated by large rewards. The damages inflicted for violation were very heavy, and large proportions went to the spies, detectives, and informers. Thus it has happened that, in our zeal to hunt down and break up the infamous Whisky Ring, we have entangled the whole body of merchants in a most oppressive and complicated system of Revenue laws.

The most profitable employment now in New-York is that of informer. A business whose success was one of the worst signs of the decay of imperial Rome is now extremely thriving in this City. A numerous band of unprincipled vagabonds hang about our merchants' counting-rooms and the Custom-house, and watch and study how they may detect and make use of some omission or unintentional violation of the often contradictory and complicated Revenue laws. These degraded informers are in constant consultation with those lawyers who are always ready to make money out of these wretched cases, and who know how to frighten the honorable merchant into some settlement or compromise, whose fruits must go largely into their pockets. In the recent remarkable case of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co., an unfortunate man, a half-breed, whom they had rescued from starvation, played this detestable part, and received for his reward $60,000, which, as he employed Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD as lawyer, probably did not all go into his own pocket.

Enough, however, accrued to this informer, without doubt, to enrich him for life. All the Government detectives and officials concerned in the case received large sums, from the mistake of an honorable firm, which they would not have earned by years of industrious labor. They have, of course, acted according to law, and yet a fortune so gained must be one which would "canker" with a man of sensitive honor. If we are informed correctly, also, the Government or the officials in New-York refused to allow the Messrs. DODGE to retract their offer of compromise, when it became more clear to them that the Courts would not take harsh advantage of a technical mistake.

The great fault, however, is in the law. This alone, in its existing provisions, makes such errors as committed by this house possible. This breeds the detestable herd of informers. This makes the United States officials greedy and oppressive. This places the interests of the Government and the merchants at opposite poles. If our members of Congress from this City had had some other object than partisan success, they would long ago have agitated for a thorough reform of the Revenue laws. The next session ought to witness a united and wisely planned effort to do away with these abuses and remedy these defects. In the meantime a great lesson should come home to our merchants from this affair, and that is, that the best way of meeting this detestable herd of informers who now beset every merchant, and are seeking to trip and frighten him, is to defy them. We are informed that this villainous profession, stimulated by the plunder won in the Dodge case, are very busy now around the Custom-house and in many a counting-room. They bribe weak clerks and pay unprincipled subordinates. Every merchant in large affairs is surrounded now by a network of miserable conspiracy. Of course, the first and safest way is to have every dealing with the Government so clear and upright that the whole world might see it. But if, beyond this, there are provisions so difficult and contradictory that no human foresight could avoid mistakes in them, then, when such errors are picked out by the informers and detectives, let them go to the courts. Our United States judges are above even a breath of suspicion. They will decide fairly, according to equity and law. And the Government itself, on a recommendation from a court, is bound to a fair and generous treatment of a merchant involved in a technical mistake. A few such cases carried out in this way will weary out the informers and disgust their lawyers.

Dishonest Servants.

Of all the outlaws who prey upon society dishonest servants are, in many respects, the worst. They are at once the most detestable and the most dangerous, because the most difficult to guard against. On last Wednesday there was arrested a person of this class, who, in the course of a short but active life, has contrived to do her fair share of spoliation. Although but twenty-five years of age, ANN REILLY has adorned the prisons of three different States, has been concerned in scores of robberies and has "looted" thousands of dollars' worth of property. Since her arrest four ladies of this City have already identified her as the person who robbed their respective houses of valuables aggregating something like $1,500, and these are but a few of her victims. Her plan of operations was to hire out as a chambermaid, a position that gave her access to all the rooms of the house. Her prepossessing appearance, for she is described as rather pretty, and unusually neat in dress, gained her ready engagements. Staying only long enough to secure her booty, she usually decamped at the expiration of a day or two carrying with her all portable articles of value that she could lay hands on, and going in quest of a new quarry at once.

Besides ANN REILLY, two other women have been captured, whose method of proceeding was, in all respects, similar to hers. Now, that these women, and the many others like them, should be able to pursue their nefarious occupation so long without detection or punishment, indicates a radical vice in our system of engaging servants. With forged recommendations, of course, it was easy to supply themselves. But if each of the ladies whom ANN REILLY has robbed had made it a practice never to hire a girl without personally consulting her last employer, it is evident that ANN's triumphant progress would have been materially interfered with. To take a servant with no other guarantee than her prepossessing appearance, shows a degree of carelessness which almost invites robbery, and certainly cools the sympathy that ought otherwise be felt for the losers in these cases.

And while we are on the subject, it may as well be said that both in giving and requiring references house-keepers in this City are altogether too lax, and by their negligence contribute very largely to that deterioration in the character of our domestic servants which they all lament. A good-natured mistress will often give her dismissed servant a recommendation for the very qualities whose absence has led to the dismissal, without at all considering the grave wrong she thereby inflicts on the next employer. There is, it is to be feared, altogether too little sense, among house-keepers generally, of the real immorality of such a proceeding. If a lady chooses to hire a servant without proper certificates of honesty and skill, that is her own affair, and she is the main loser. But in warranting as honest or skillful a servant who is neither, not only is an injury done to the person deceived by this false warrantee, but bad servants are encouraged and multiplied, and good ones made bad.

The true rule is for a house-keeper never to have a servant without a personal interview with her last employer, where that is possible, and never, under any circumstances, to give a discharged domestic a character which is not deserved. Of course, where a girl professes to be a newly-arrived emigrant, she must be taken all on faith, but even then her assertion can be verified in nine cases out of ten at the expense of a trip to Castle Garden, and a reference to the lists of arrivals. In a more advanced state of civilization we shall perhaps have a grand State intelligence office, where servants may be licensed and their various capacities and changes of place recorded, for their own benefit as well as that of the employer. Until that millennial time too much care cannot be exercised by house-keepers who desire to avoid the costly and mortifying experience to which ANN REILLY has treated her clientage.

The Suicide of Earl Delawarr.

It is a remarkable circumstance that in family life grief seems to be ever treading in the footsteps of joy. A fortnight ago, very grand festivities were to take place at one of the stateliest of the stately homes of England, to celebrate the majority of its heir. "Certainly one has not known England if one has not seen the magnificent seat of the RUSSELLS; it is, as a whole, the most royal residence I have seen in this country." So wrote one of the most accomplished persons who ever enjoyed its princely hospitalities, and no doubt the fêtes which celebrated the majority of the young Marquis of TAVISTOCK fully maintained the reputation of Woburn Abbey as a scene of refined and sumptuous splendor. But within one week of these gay doings the joy was turned to grief. The cable recently announced the death of Earl DELAWARR, brother of the Duchess of BEDFORD and the Countess of DERBY.

Some years ago a most painful feeling was caused in the gay world of London, at the height of that saturnalia of fashionable folly, "the season," by the announcement of the death of Viscount CANTILUPE, eldest brother of the nobleman just deceased. Lord CANTILUPE had led a life of the wildest dissipation; his last hours were terrible, and it was said that his screams distracted the occupants of the houses adjoining that in which he lay. The nobleman just deceased succeded him, but the title of Cantilupe, fraught with painful memories, was dropped, and during the lifetime of his father he was known as Lord WEST.

Lord DELAWARR, who had served with great distinction in the army, and was fifty-eight years old, was unmarried, and it appears drowned himself in an excess of melancholy madness, induced by bereavement. Although a belief in the theory of fatality of race may, by many, be deemed foolish, it must be admitted that circumstances do not unfrequently arise to give color to it. When, for instance, it was announced lately that the eldest son of the Marquis of RIPON, whose name is so familiar through his long visit to Washington, had been thrown from his carriage and seriously hurt, it was remembered that he was an only child, and that within a few years two of his mother's brothers had come to an untimely end, the one at the hands of bandits on the Plains of Marathon, the other when the swollen waters of the Ure engulfed him and several other gallant gentlemen, one the last of his race, who rashly attempted to ford it. The later history of the family of SACKVILLE-WEST will probably provoke similar reflections. Lord DELAWARR's mother was Lady ELIZABETH SACKVILLE, of a family dating from the Norman conquest, daughter of the third Duke of DORSET, and her only brother, a young nobleman of great promise, was killed at the age of twenty-two, when hunting near Dublin, being at the time on a visit to his step-father, Lord WHITWORTH, then Lord Lieutenant.

During the days of the Regency and the reign of GEORGE IV., suicides were comparatively frequent, owing, probably, to the prevalent rage for gaming—as such books as *Raike's Diary* and *Gronow's Recollections* prove—among that class of Englishmen on whom have been bestowed with unsparing hand the good gifts of fortune. But latterly they have been very rare. The last case which occurred in the ranks of the peerage was that of Lord WALSINGHAM, an estimable nobleman, who destroyed himself in 1870, under circumstances so inexplicable and extraordinary as to make his case perhaps the most remarkable on record. The Coroner's inquest failed to shed the faintest ray of light on the motives which prompted the act.

The Sackville family have played an important part in the political history of England, and, indeed, it was a member of this house—which originally came from Saqueville in Normandy—who introduced the House of Hanover into England, inasmuch as on the death of Queen ANNE he was deputed to fetch the Elector of Hanover, and accompanied him on his entry into London. Mindful of ancient services, and having a kindness for the late Earl and Countess, Queen VICTORIA created the latter Baroness BUCKHURST, with remainder to her second son, and therefore, Lord DELAWARR is succeeded in his earldom by his brother, Lord BUCKHURST, who ten years ago succeeded his mother in that title and a portion of the Sackville estates, including the magnificent historic mansion of Knole. That grand old relic of a stately age, surrounded by a deer park five miles in circumference, and containing some of the finest timber in the world, is only twenty-three miles from London, close to the ancient town of Sevenoaks, where there is an excellent old-fashioned "inn," with pleasant gardens, just the place which many of our countrymen going abroad this year would find a delightful retreat from the heat of London from Saturday till Monday.

As most of our readers are probably aware, the State of Delaware takes its name from THOMAS, third Lord DELAWARR, some time Governor of Virginia, where he died in 1618, an ancestor of the unfortunate nobleman whose death we lately recorded.

Damage to the Fruit Crops in Illinois and North Carolina.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—J. E. Chamberlain, President of the St. Joseph Fruit-growers' Association of Michigan, announces the result of a tour of observation through the farms in that region. So many peach-buds are alive that sanguine fruit-growers estimate the crop of peaches at one third of a full crop. The peach-trees killed by the severe cold were mostly old and sickly trees. The apples never looked better. The pear-trees are uninjured. The grapes promise an abundant crop. The strawberries are in splendid condition, and will yield a full crop. The cherries and plums promise equally well.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 26.—A heavy frost visited this portion of the State last night, and seems to have greatly damaged the vegetation and fruit crops throughout the eastern counties, and also in the western counties. The cotton so far planted is considered ruined.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CLOSING CONCERTS OF FESTIVAL WEEK.

The final incidents of festival week occurred at Steinway Hall, yesterday, when a matinée performance, and the sixth and last of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts were given. Both affairs must be dealt with briefly. In the afternoon, a liberal programme, of miscellaneous music was interpreted to the delight of a large audience. Mr. Rubinstein recited, with his wonted variety of touch and with perfect finish of style, his concerto No. 4, in D minor, the most tuneful of the important piano compositions of his own he has made us familiar with; and, in part second of the entertainment, he played a theme and variations by Haydn, and the ever-welcome "Erl King" and "Turkish March." Mr. Wieniawski's pieces were respectively an excerpt from his "Etudes-caprices," the eloquent "Elegy," by Ernst, and a short and fanciful composition embodying snatches of Russian song and imitations of Russian out-of-doors cries, and fancifully called "Le Carnaval Russe." The orchestra distinguished itself mainly by a fine rendering of two movements from Raff's "Im Walde." The solos of Mrs. West and of Mr. Whitney did not impress us greatly, and their united attack upon Mozart's sweet "La dove prende" was, in our judgment, less commendable still. At night, the largest audience gathered at Steinway Hall since the debut of Mlle. Nilsson in the United States, filled the place to overflowing. Mr. Thomas was greeted with rare enthusiasm, and the applause lavished upon his efforts throughout the concert was of unusual heartiness. We cannot but remark that the first portion of the bill was that fraught with most interest by its matter, and deserving of most approval for its interpretation. It included, suite No. 3, in D, by Bach, which embraces an overture, an air, and a gavotte, three enjoyable numbers; two very melodious movements, an allegro moderato and an andante con moto, from Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and "Sound an Alarm," from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." The band delivered the instrumental selections with infinite sentiment and precision; Mr. Nelson Varley, in singing the Handelian aria, seemed ill at ease, and once his voice betrayed him. The second half of the entertainment was occupied with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Mr. Thomas did a brave though not, perhaps, a politic thing when he attempted a rendering of this colossal composition, for we do not think the complete success of the attempt would have rewarded him according to his deserts. To be candid, we share the opinion of Hans von Bulow, who argues that not one person in ten can understand the D minor, and it is not positive that comprehending it will compel one to admire it. Last night's recital, satisfactory in respect of the orchestra's work, was not particularly creditable to the quartet, formed by Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Rudolphsen, nor to the Handel and Haydn Society. More frequent opportunities for rehearsal, and a closer *rapport* between Mr. Thomas and the choral forces yesterday, for the first time, under his baton, might have had a different fruition. Although it was clear, however, that the symphony and its exposition were not quite as "telling" as was hoped, the gratitude which the audience felt toward the promoter of Festival week, and sought to show when Mr. Thomas stepped upon the platform at the outset of the entertainment, found expression at its termination, and the gentleman was summoned to the front again and again.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEEK.

"The forms of the heroic change from age to age, their spirit is the same." So writes the author of a good modern play, and his words are exemplified in the changes that time and, still more, civilization, have brought about in the forms of our hospitality. The Arab gives to the stranger bread and salt, a shelter under his black tent, and the certainty that his host and his family stand betwixt him and danger. The Highlander, Roderick Dhu, and his foeman-guest lie peacefully down like brothers in the warmth of the smoldering watchfire, and only fight out their quarrel after the stranger has been guided to the extreme limit of the chieftain's territory. The Irish gentleman of Lever's time did not feel that he had performed his duty until his guest fell drunk under the table, and he was bound to serve as a second in the morning duel which so frequently followed the night's carouse. The gentleman of to-day may or may not allow the guest from another city to take his chance as to food, shelter, and safety, but he certainly throws open to him his cabinets, displays to him his pictures, carries him to his pet corner in club and library, offers him, in short, the hospitality of the mind. Sometimes indeed, as in the case of scientists and inventors, the heroism demanded is greater, the risk incurred more real than that of the fire-eater, the barbarian or the nomad. Time is more precious than food or shelter, and rivalry more deadly than shot or steel.

Something of this is felt, no doubt, by the fluttered and excited New-York musicians who, thoroughly upon their mettle, have been doing their best this week to pay due honor to the famous Boston society which has visited them. We have nothing like it here. Much as we hope from the Church Music Association, gratefully as we remember the Mendelssohn Union, the Vocal Society and other organizations, all these are mere babes and sucklings compared with the Handel and Haydn Society, which was an established institution before most of us were born. That society, as its name denotes, began from the very starting-point of modern music, and then swept calmly on, gathering the richness of all the modern developments, one after the other, as they flowed in; while we, who refused the honorable toil of supporting our old Sacred Music Society, have had to pick up our knowledge in a fragmentary manner, and, sometimes working up stream, have risen from Verdi to Bach, and from Balfe to Beethoven.

We receive our big friend, therefore, with all respect and a little envy, frankly confessing that a chorus like his is a thing not in our power to show. We submit, however, that a quartet—or for that matter, a dozen quartets—worth listening to may be found in our various churches, and that our solo singers, both in number and quality, equal any Boston can claim. In fact, the great attention New-York has always bestowed on Italian opera results in this, that our amateur singers have reached a point, both as to numbers and ability, which we honestly think cannot be outdone in any city, either here or in Europe. Far otherwise is it, however, when we look at the departments of instrumental, classical, or oratorio music. The formation of a great chorus, the *rapport* between that chorus and its conductor, the adjustment of orchestra, singers, and last, not least, the building they occupy, are all matters requiring time, patience, and devotion. In this regard Boston has set us an admirable example, and we have been privileged to enjoy the fruits of her labors in a way which should increase our desire to emulate and, if possible, to surpass them.

The Handel and Haydn Society were invited *en bloc* to attend the rehearsal of the Church Music Association, which took place, as usual, in Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon. The selections were Weber's brilliant Mass in G, and the "First Walpurgis Night" of Mendelssohn. The choral singing was, as might be expected, unusually careful and spirited; but, alas, the body of tone produced sounded harsh and ragged after the magnificent performance of the day before. The little chorus "Disperse, Disperse, ye Gallant Men," sung *pianissimo*, was, however, quite effective, and the solo singers did much to revive our drooping spirits. Mme. Gulager, Miss Henné, Mr. Leggett, and Mr. Remmerts exerted themselves to the utmost; and we never heard the latter gentleman to so great advantage as in the arduous music of the "First Walpurgis Night." It is rather surprising that a conductor of such excellent judgment as Mr. Horsley should take the time of Weber's Mass, especially the last movement, so slowly as to [illegible] and brilliancy [illegible] and to which we have [illegible].

Our readers will be interested, [illegible] notes of the Festival Week, [illegible] to know that [illegible] consequence of these performances [illegible] lasting benefit to New-York, since two of the artists who have won most favor—Mrs. H. M. Smith, the soprano, and Mr. Nelson Varley, the tenor—are to remain with us. Both singers have accepted munificent engagements for the choir of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, where they begin their labors to-day.

Dramatic.

THE CITY THEATRES.

The week just closed has not been marked by any incident of note, and were it not for the appearance of Mr. Fechter at the Grand Opera-house and the promise of the new spectacle at Niblo's, we should not like to prophesy that the coming fortnight would be any more animated. Mr. Fechter's reappearance is to be effected to-morrow evening, at the Grand Opera-house, in "Monte Cristo." The piece, we learn, has been fashioned out of the novel by Mr. Fechter himself, who will, of course, play *Edmond Dantes*. Mr. Daly's co-operation in the representation is to be shown by its admirable stage-settings, every scene and dress being new. As for the cast, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is to portray *Noirtier*, Mr. Ringgold *De Morcerf*, Mr. D'Orsay Ogden *Villefort*, Mr. C. H. Rockwell *Fernand*, and Miss Lizzie Price *Mercedes*....The novelty at Niblo's, to-morrow, is called "Azrael," and may be referred to as a spectacle and pantomime. Messrs. Maffit and Bartholomew are the pantomimists, and among the [illegible] elements of the piece, the marvelous gymnastic performance of Mlle. Lala is looked to as likely to be uncommonly impressive....At Wood's Museum a fresh sensational drama, called "Blood Money," will be done Monday evening and throughout the week....Seven entertainments by Miss Lydia Thompson and her burlesque company are in store for us. They will be given at the Academy of Music, the first occurring to-morrow week.

Home Gossip.

The Thompson Troupe was last week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Miss Neilson acted at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mlle. Aimée and her company were at the Philadelphia Academy of Music....Mme. Janauschek was at the Walnut-street Theatre....Charles E. Bidwell, a New-England actor, has been committed to the McLean Insane Asylum....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was acting in Mobile....Italian opera was enjoyed last week in Indianapolis....Mr. Mark Smith was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Stuart Robson performed at Aiken's....Mrs. D. P. Bowers is reported at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Miss Carlotta Leclercq acted last week in Cleveland....Miss Jane Coombs was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Buffalo....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Boston Theatre....Mr. Frank Mayo was at the Boston Globe....Mr. Placide Canonge writes as follows to the New-Orleans *Picayune*: "In order to silence unfounded reports calculated to prevent or retard the successful result of the efforts made by me to secure an opera for the next season, (1873-74,) I beg leave to inform the public, through your respectable paper, that the subscription lists issued by me a fortnight ago have already attained an amount quite unexpected, considering the shortness of that period, ($40,000.) Everything thus indicates that, notwithstanding the crisis, both political and commercial, from the effects of which New-Orleans is now so painfully suffering, the required amount will be obtained. I shall thus have contracted an additional debt of gratitude toward the public. Once more I thank it for its kind patronage."

Foreign Affairs.

On the 21st inst., Mr. H. L. Bateman represented at his Lyceum Theatre, in London, a new play by the well-known dramatist T. G. Wills, entitled "Eugene Aram." The success of the new piece, we learn, was as decided as that which attended the first performances of "Charles the First," and the promise of a long run was great. The new piece has been copyrighted for the United States, and will be brought out in this City next season, after the production of Mr. Wills' version of "Medea in Corinth," and of the same author's "Charles the First."....Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud has abandoned her intention of giving her series of representations in Brussels, thereby sacrificing an engagement of no less than $300 per night, with the part of *Edith Plantagenet*, in Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano." Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud is now in Paris, studying the music and preparing herself to undertake this new character, prior to coming to London for the rehearsals....It is reported that Lord Lytton has left behind a play, as well as a novel. The drama is in five acts, and is entitled "The Captives"....The prospective arrangements at the London Olympic Theatre include the production of a dramatic version of Mr. Wilkie Collins' new story of "The New Magdalen," prepared for the stage by the author....An English translation of "The Life of Moscheles," the composer and pianist, with selections from his diaries and correspondence, by his wife, will shortly be issued in London....A version, in three acts, of Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," has been produced at the Holborn Theatre, in London, and has afforded Mr. Creswick an opportunity of doubling the part of *Benedick* with that of *Dogberry*. The *Era* remarks: "Of the two characters assumed by Mr. Creswick—*Benedick* and *Dogberry*—we must express a decided preference for the first-named, although only the hypercritical could discover a fault in the second. But as *Benedick* Mr. Creswick seemed to hold his audience spell-bound, and heads were bent forward and necks were out-stretched, and ears were more than attentive, in order that not a sentence nor a word of the witty dialogue so significantly uttered might be lost. In the rôle of *Dogberry* Mr. Creswick's efforts were productive of much merriment, the scene in which the garrulous old watchman expresses his anxiety to be written down an ass affording unbounded delight to all whose good fortune it was to be present. At the end of each act Mr. Creswick was summoned to the front, and at the conclusion of the comedy nothing less than two appearances at the footlights would satisfy his admirers....M. Boulet, the manager of the Gaite, who was on the point of resigning the reins to M. Offenbach, has died suddenly in Paris....The Paris Ambigu is actively engaged in getting up the piece of M. Arsène Houssaye, "Mademoiselle Trente-Six Vertus." The first representation was to take place toward the 25th of April....M. Souvin, a theatrical writer in the Paris *Presse*, has just had to insert an apology for an insinuation made by him that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, of the Théâtre Français was a Prussian by birth....The Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts have closed the cycle of their performances by executing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony (Choral) in their twentieth programme. During the season the subscribers have had seven of the Symphonies of Beethoven, three of Schumann, three of Schubert, two of Mozart, one of Mendelssohn, and one of Herr Raff....At Constantinople, the Israelite community, having hired the Armenian theatre at Ortakeui for the benefit of the Jewish poor schools, a well-attended performance took place in Hebrew, and the sale of tickets realized the substantial sum of [illegible]....The receipts from a dramatic representation given at the Guedik Pasha Theatre in Stamboul, for the benefit of the Turkish Orphanage, amounted to £1,750, of which sum the Grand Vizier ordered twenty per cent. to be awarded as remuneration to the manager and company of the theatre, and the rest to be devoted to the funds of the Orphanage....At Milan the late Lord Lytton's "Zanoni" has been made the subject of an opera, "Viola Pisani," by E. Perelli.

Appointments by Gov. Dix—Pardons Granted.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—The Governor has appointed the following railway policemen: On the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, Lester Bushnell, of Richland, Oswego County; on the Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad; Ira M. Judd, at Ithaca; D. F. Osborn, at Varna; Clayton B. Rowley, at Cortland, and Geo. W. Stanley, at Horseheads. Also, the following deputy inspectors of steam-boilers: [illegible] A. Caldwell, of Watkins, Schuyler County, for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, vice Thos. B. Whitmarsh, whose term has expired; Tobias H. Blackwell, of Kings County, vice Wm. Dodge, whose term has expired. The Governor has granted pardons as follows: To Michael Sullivan, of Buffalo, imprisoned for assault and battery; To Jacob Nisler, of New-York, sentenced to Sing Sing for life for murder in the second degree. Nisler is in the last stages of consumption.

HORSE-RACING PAST AND PRESENT.

The first [illegible] of the [illegible] swallow has been heard from, even though he has not actually arrived; and, more significant still, the handicap weights are being published. All [illegible] of the racing [illegible] upon [illegible] the [illegible] and defeats of horse-flesh. Harper, McDaniel, and the other turf magnates will again contend for the supremacy of the turf and the proud honor of owning the leading racing stable of America; and all the loveliness of Long Branch and Saratoga will be deeply interested [illegible]. Every year running races [illegible] more popular, and the long and severe Winter, with its unlimited supply of snow and consequent sleighing, which has been enjoyed [illegible], has sufficiently taken the edge off the appetite for fast trotting to make the lovers of the horse turn with more than ordinary zest to the running race-course. And, what a glorious scene is a training-stable on these bright Spring mornings—all life, bustle, and freshness! [illegible] to Fordham and see the monarchs of the turf led out, one after another, for their morning [illegible] amply repays for getting up at [illegible] in the morning and walking [illegible] to any true lover of a horse.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the most useful and the most highly-esteemed of all the domesticated animals, the horse, is supposed by [illegible] to have been the last which man brought under his control. In the history of the early patriarchs we read of many [illegible], oxen, asses and she asses, &c., but not of the horse. There is, therefore, fair presumptive evidence of the truth of this assertion. Once aware of the very valuable quality of the horse—his speed—it was human nature all over that man should soon begin to test that speed, and pit one horse against another. I do not suppose that Aaron and Moses ever made matches with other descendants of the sons of Israel, but I have read that the young Egyptians were in the habit of racing their chariot horses in friendly contest. The chariot racing of the ancient Greeks is matter of history. Pausanias not only describes the great Olympian hippodrome at Elis, which was 3,000 feet long, and the hippodrome of Constantine, at Constantinople, which was 2,750 feet long and 300 feet wide, but he gives the distances run by full-grown horses and those run by colts. For full-aged horses the course was forty-eight stadia—six Greek miles; for colts, it was thirty-two stadia—four Greek miles. A Greek mile was 800 paces; and, as a pace was five feet long, the course for horses was about four miles and a half; that for colts about three miles. There is no doubt, too, that the ancient Britons had a passion for horse-racing, for hippodromes have been traced in several parts of England. The one at Stonehenge was one mile and three-quarters long, and 350 feet wide. These hippodromes have also been traced in Leicestershire, Dorsetshire, Cumberland, and other counties.

After the conquest of England by the Normans horse-racing without chariots was introduced into England, a fact which warrants the supposition that it had previously been practiced in France—at least in Normandy. Fitz Stephen, an old chronicler who wrote in the reign of Henry II., records the delight of the citizens of London on witnessing the horse-racing in Smithfield, since and till a few years ago the great cattle market of the metropolis. Mr. Walpole, in his *Life of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury*, quotes that nobleman as saying: "The exercise I do not approve of is running of horses, there being much cheating in that kind; neither do I see why a brave man should delight in a creature whose chief use is to help him to run away." Lord Herbert evidently would not appreciate the force of the lines:

> "He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day."

He also gives us the information that there were black-legs in his days, and that the degeneration of the turf is not due to modern turfmen, but is an inheritance. And, to draw more strongly the parallel between the middle ages and the present day, we are told that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth horse-racing was carried to such an excess as to impair the fortunes of the nobility. The downfall of such young noblemen as the Marquis of Hastings, the Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle, Lord Courtney, and others, is, therefore, a mere repetition of history, one of those natural [illegible] which Buckle discusses in so masterly a fashion in the *History of Civilization*.

Till the reign of James I.—"the most learned fool that ever lived," as he was aptly described—horse-racing seems to have mainly consisted of private matches between the horses of different courtiers and noblemen. But in "the Scotchman's" time, public races were established at Gatherly, in Yorkshire, Croydon, in Surrey, and Theobald's new Enfield Chase, one of the royal residences. In 1610 the first races were run at Chester,—still one of the most important race meetings in England. They were inaugurated by one Amory, who thus records his exploits:

> Amor is love; Amory is his name
> That did begin this pomp and princelve game,
> The charge is great to him that all begun,
> Let him be satisfyed now all is done.

Mr. Amory appears in these lines to make an appeal to the public for a reimbursement of his expenses on the occasion, a surmise which is borne out by the action of the Mayor of Chester two years later. In 1612 the Mayor offered three silver bells to be run for on St. George's Day, and a minute was entered on the corporation records "that the sports and recreations used on St. George's Day should in future be done by the direction of the Mayor and citizens, and not of any private person." In those days a bell was almost universally the prize contended for; hence the phrase "bearing the bell." To this day the Chester Cup is run for on or about St. George's Day. Charles II. did away with the bells by giving silver bowls or cups of the value of 100 guineas as prizes, a custom which has been observed by all his successors on the English throne. Charles I. used to have races in Hyde Park; but his reign is more renowned in racing history for the establishment, in 1640, of the Newmarket races, now one of the most celebrated meetings in the racing calendar. In George II.'s time horse racing had assumed such importance that acts of Parliament were passed regulating the ages at which horses might run, the weights they should carry, and the stakes they should run for. No race was allowed to take place for a smaller stake than £50. This was to put a stop to the innumerable small races daily occurring.

Mr. Hone, in his *Year Book*, throws light on a term which is little understood. It is a very common thing to see the words "Ladies' Plate" on a racing programme, and yet few are, perhaps, aware that the term in olden days really meant a piece of plate for which women rode. Mr. Hone quotes the following advertisement from the *Newcastle Courant* of the 20th of August, 1725:

> TO BE RUN FOR.—The usual four miles course on Ripon Common, in the County of York, according to articles, on Monday, the 13th of September, a purse of twenty guineas by any horse, mare, or gelding that was no more than five years old the last grass, to be certified by the breeder; each horse to pay two guineas entrance, run three heats, the usual four miles course for a heat, and carry nine stone, besides saddle and bridle. On Tuesday, the 14th, The Lady's Plate, of fifteen pounds value, by any horse, mare, &c., Women to be the riders; each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats, and twice round the common for a heat.

Here is an example for the women's rights women! I venture to say that if they will inaugurate a real Ladies' Plate at the ensuing Jerome Park races, they will draw a crowd of spectators such as has never before been witnessed on a race-course.

The Surrey Downs had long been a favorite venue for racing. Pepys speaks of the races there in his time, but it was not till the year 1780 that the first of a series of annual races destined to achieve world-wide renown and ruin so many of the English nobility and gentry, was run at Epsom. The number of subscribers to the Derby now, is nearly 300, though seldom more than thirty horses start in the race. The two great races of the Epsom Summer meeting were named—the first after the Earl of Derby, in his day a great patron of the turf; the second after The Oaks, a country seat of the Earl's in the immediate neighborhood of Epsom. How racing has grown, and how race-courses have been multiplied since then, every one knows. I have before me a volume of the *Racing Calendar* for 1804. It is the thirty-second volume of the *Calendar*, and purports to be published by Edward and James Weatherby. The name of Weatherby is widely known in racing circles. Some of the descendants of these gentlemen still do all the official work with regard to publication of weights, handicaps, &c., for the English race-meetings. According to this volume of 1804 there were then ninety-one race-meetings in Great Britain and Ireland. Now their name is legion.

That the racing of a century ago could be compared with the racing of the present time I cannot suppose. The improvement in the breeding and training of horses must have almost revolutionized the sport. Nor do I find anywhere accounts of such gay assemblages of elegantly-dressed women as now honor the race-course with their fair presence. Such a scene as was witnessed at Jerome Park last Autumn, when Monarchist beat the great Harry Bassett, must have far surpassed anything that could have taken place when the first Derby was run on Epsom Downs in 1780. Apart from the grace and color they give to the occasion, the presence of the ladies furnishes an air of refinement to the day's sport and throws a vail of respectability over some of its phases which need some counteracting influence to prevent their degrading the race-course below the level of being a place where honest and respectable gentlemen cannot show their faces without loss of prestige.

State Christian Convention to be Held.

The following invitation to a conference, to be held in Albany on the 29th inst., for the purpose of calling a State Christian Convention, has been issued:

DEAR BROTHER: In the Syracuse Ministerial Association the necessity of uniting and directing Christian power for the public good, was under discussion, when prominent laymen were invited to assist us to right conclusions. After careful consideration it was recommended to call a New-York State Christian Convention, for the following purposes, and those kindred to them, as shall hereafter be determined:

To secure union in the practical duties of citizenship; to reaffirm and maintain as Christian citizens the institution of the family; to maintain, in loyalty to God and government, the sanctity of the Sabbath; to give expression to the Christian conscience against pre-natal murder and "the social evil;" to insist that none of our public schools shall be controlled by, and none of our public school funds be appropriated to, any religious sect; to unite in securing the repeal of the legal sanctions of the liquor traffic; to unite against the liquor traffic, in the interest of the individual, the family, and the State; to oppose lax judicial administration and apologies for crime; and to consider and secure the freedom of Christian citizens from the manipulations and control of all who sink the patriot into the partisan.

For these purposes the undersigned Committee of Correspondence invite you, April 29, at 2½ P. M., to meet the friends of this movement in the City of Albany, at the Lutheran Church, of which Dr. Magee is pastor, to fix time, place, and representation; also, to select topics and committees to present the selected topics to the Convention and to call the Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 7, 1873.

E. S. Janes, Bishop, M. E. Church.
M. S. Anderson, President Rochester University.
T. L. Cuyler, Pastor of Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
E. S. Porter, Pastor of Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn.
J. C. Holbrook, Secretary N. Y. H. M. Society.
C. C. North, New-York.
Irving Magee, Pastor of First Lutheran Church, Albany.
A. Winchell, Chancellor of Syracuse University.
E. Dodge, President of Madison University.
L. C. Queal, Pastor of First M. E. Church, Syracuse.
H. R. Sanford, Professor in Syracuse University.
E. G. Thurber, Pastor of Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse.
J. D. Severinghaus, Pastor of Lutheran Churca, Oswego.
A. F. Beard, Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Syracuse.
C. P. Sheldon, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Troy.
E. A. Lecompte, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Syracuse.
M. L. Berger, Pastor Reformed Church, Syracuse.
D. W. Bristol, Pastor of Aurora-street M. E. Church, Ithaca.
Bernhard Pick, Pastor of German Evangelical Church, Syracuse.

How Passengers are Treated at the Grand Central Depot.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The following is a story of annoyance at the Grand Central Depot in New-York City, which is of daily occurrence. Two ladies come up and buy their tickets for New-Haven, New-London, or elsewhere. Their trunks had been ordered sent before them, but they are uncertain whether they have been received, and their male friend volunteers to go in and see if their baggage has come, and get it checked. Here the annoyance begins, as will be seen by the following dialogue:

Gentleman—I want to go in and see to the baggage of these ladies, and get it checked.

Guard—Show me your ticket, Sir.

Gent—But I am not going myself on the train.

Guard—That makes no difference. You must have your ticket or you cannot enter.

After consultation, the gentleman takes the ticket of one of the ladies and passes in, leaving them outside. He hunts up the baggage-master, and does or does not succeed in finding and checking the baggage, but it has taken so long that as he gets back to the door where he entered, the gong or bell sounds, and he is thrust out, while the lady takes her ticket back, and the two ladies essay to enter and embark, but the guard interposes as follows:

Guard—You cannot go in now.

Ladies—But we must. We only waited to get our baggage checked, and some of our traveling companions are on the train. Do let us go.

Guard—Can't help it.

Ladies—But there is our train in sight. We have plenty of time.

Guard—Can't help that; I obey orders.

Ladies—There, the train has not gone yet; do let us in.

Guard—Am sorry. Don't like to see ladies cry. But it would cost me my place to let you in.

Ladies—What shall we do?

Guard—Take the next train.

Ladies—But that will bring us home at midnight; and there is no conveyance from the depot to our house. We can go on the steam-boat. How shall we get our money back?

Guard—You cannot.

Ladies—We will try.

And so they wait till the ticket-office is open, and ask for their money to be refunded. The gentlemanly ticket master tells them that there is no redress. And so they go off, and have to lose their passage and their money, get separated from their baggage and traveling companions, for no fault of theirs.

These ladies finally got home by another route, but with a bitter remembrance of their annoyance, the rudeness of officials, and the injustice of paying their money without receiving an equivalent. Ladies with baggage had best keep clear of the Grand Central (New-York) Depot.

Prices of French Pictures in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: On April 9 the well-known tailor, M. Laurent Richard disposed of his splendid modern collection; and the following sums paid by Frenchmen for French pictures show that men can be prophets in their own country. First come Corot's works: Nymphes et Faunes, 23,000 francs; Danses de Nymphes, 14,000 francs; Souvenir de Marissel, 15,100 francs. E. Delacroix: Médée, 89,800 francs; Christ au Tombeau, 29,000 francs; St. Sébastien Secouru, 31,500 francs; Christ en Croix, 29,000 francs; Lièvre et Lapin, 31,050 francs. Diaz: Descente de Bohémiens, 15,000 francs; Une Eclaircie, 25,700 francs. J. Dupré: La Mare aux Chênes, 38,000 francs; Le Pont, 28,500 francs; Les Landes, 30,000 francs; La Rivière, 36,000 francs; La Barque, 19,500 francs; L'Etang, 18,000 francs; Marine, 19,000 francs; Arbres au Bord de l'Eau, 17,050 francs; Le Petit Pont, 12,800 francs. Fromentin: La Fantasia, 40,500 francs. Marilhat: L'Enfant Prodigue, 30,500 francs. Meissonier: Le Joueur de Guitare, 37,000 francs; Soldat sous Louis XIII., 31,200 francs. Millet: La Lampe, 38,500 francs. Théo. Rousseau: Le Givre, 60,100 francs; Le Vieux Dormoir, 36,000 francs; Les Bûcheronnes, 36,000 francs; Lisière de Glairbois, 33,500 francs; Métairie sur l'Oise, 35,200 francs; Cours d'Eau, (Sologne,) 40,000 francs; L'Automne (Fontainebleau), 27,000 francs; Plaine et Marais, 30,000 francs; Landes Boisées (Sologne,) 17,200 francs. Troyon: Le Gué, 62,000 francs; Berger et Moutons, 41,700 francs; Vaches, Soleil Couchant, 27,050 francs; Retour du Troupeau, 25,500 francs; Animaux à l'Ombre, 19,200 francs. In fact this collection fetched 434,000. The improved price of many of the pictures is marvelous. The first canvas on the list, by Corot, was sold ten years ago for 3,000 francs, and brought 23,000 francs at this sale. The Mare aux Chênes, by Jules Dupré, at about the same epoch was disposed of at 1,300 francs, while it rose to 38,000 francs. It was the same with a Delacroix, which a few years ago was disposed of for 14,000 francs, and fetched, after passing through the hands of M. Laurent Richard, 29,000 francs.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Maine Republican State Convention is to be held in Bangor, Thursday, June 19.

There is a family of six persons in Maine in which there has been no death for half a century.

The Texas Legislature has appropriated $400,000 for the payment of the teachers of the public schools.

Lawrence ladies remove their high-crowned hats at theatres for the benefit of persons sitting behind.

The Republicans of Milwaukee, Wis., are very joyous over their success in electing their candidate for Mayor.

Hon. James G. Blaine has been elected Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee for the fifteenth time.

Charleston, S. C., papers note with pride and gratification many improvements in that city, new buildings going up in many localities.

Three young men walked on the railroad track from Washington to Baltimore, forty four miles, one day last week, in nine and a half hours. The first six miles they made in one hour and three minutes.

The late Anson Ballard, of Appleton, Wis., bequeathed $75,000 to the Appleton Collegiate Institute, conditioned on the raising of $75,000 more by the citizens of the place. Of his bequest, $25,000 is for a free gymnasium, reading-room, and library.

A Pittsburg man has invented what he calls a self-extinguishing car-stove, a reservoir holding five to ten gallons of water being placed upon its top, and so arranged that a disturbance of the timbers of the cars will open a valve and let the water into the stove.

Alluding to the question of free-trade, that stiff old hunker paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "There are districts in Ohio where both parties are for a high tariff on iron. Any party that would make it a State or a National issue, would lose heavily enough in these districts to lose the State."

A portrait of Samuel Adams has been procured for Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It is a copy of the original by Copley, in Faneuil Hall, and is presented by Mr. Geo. O. Simmons, of Boston, in the name of his wife and two other great-grand-children of Samuel Adams.

The death is announced of Gen. Robert C. Kenyon, of Fulton, Oswego County. He was formerly an extensive and successful contractor, and was engaged in the enlargement of the Erie and other canals. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1842, and afterward was the Democratic candidate for Senator and for member of Congress. He was a native of Rhode Island, but came to this State at an early age.

The employer of a large number of Chinese laborers in North Adams, Mass., still expresses himself much pleased with their achievements, and says they live up to their contract. He regards many of the stories relating to Chinamen as exaggerations or misrepresentations by interested parties, and thinks, from his own experience, that when they are properly treated they become excellent laborers and mechanics.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis recommended that the proposed meeting of Western and Southern Congressmen in that city be postponed until October or November, but the recommendation was rejected by the unanimous vote of the members. It was contended that the matter was too important to be put off; that the interests of the Mississippi Valley demand that the convention be held, and that the live men on 'Change can "put the thing through."

The Norwich *Bulletin* mentions a marvelous piece of sewing-machine workmanship, consisting of a string of materials connected by a single thread. There were a piece of a cigar-box, two thicknesses of sole-leather, a piece of lead an eighth of an inch thick, nine thicknesses of beaver-cloth, eight thicknesses of cotton goods, and a piece of tissue paper. All the work, it says, was done without change of stitch, needle, thread, or tension, and the stitch was as perfect in the tissue paper as in the lead.

Hon. John H. Gilmer declines to be a candidate for any office before the Republican State Convention in Virginia, and says: "In supporting the re-election of President Grant, I did so for the good of my State—indeed, the whole country—and not to ingratiate myself with the Republican Party as a means of self-promotion. It is my desire to support the nominees of the proposed convention, and I shall do so, provided they are from their known personal character, men of integrity, intelligence, and really devoted to the Union."

Ex-Gov. Thomas Carney publishes a card in the Kansas papers, intended to put himself right before the public in the Caldwell election and investigation matters. He says that the agreement between himself and Caldwell was strictly a confidential one, and that its publication by the latter was in violation of promise and confidence. And he adds: "I confess I felt as I suppose Samson, of Bible history, did, (though without a tithe of his strength,) that I could pull the frail temple down, even if it crushed me in its disgraceful ruins."

Death of a Once Distinguished Lady.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 24.

Mrs. Catherine Armstead Hickey died in Newport, yesterday, at the venerable age of eighty. She was the daughter of Stevens Thompson Mason, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, and was born in Loudon County, of that State, in 1793. During the Administration of Monroe she was a reigning belle and heiress at Washington, and when she drove was drawn by four horses, with outriders in livery. In 1812 she married Hon. W. T. Barry, then a leader in Congress from Kentucky, and subsequently Postmaster-General under President Jackson's first Administration. When re-elected, President Jackson appointed Judge Barry Minister to Spain, and he departed with his wife for the post of duty. He fell ill on the route, and dying in Liverpool was interred in St. James' Cemetery. Subsequently, in pursuance of an act of the Kentucky Legislature, his body was brought home and buried at Lexington.

In 1839 Mrs. Barry married Judge T. M. Hickey, of Lexington. She survived her second husband, and for many years has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Col. James Taylor, at whose home she breathed her last.

Such is a brief outline of a career that has been a more than ordinarily eventful one, and which developed one of the most lovable of characters. Mrs. Hickey goes to her grave with the respect and sorrowing affection of all who knew her. Her memory was something wonderful. She knew everybody in Kentucky and Virginia, and in fact in all the old States. She could follow the fortunes of the families of her acquaintances through all the ramifications of marriage and intermarriage with surprising correctness. Yet no man ever heard her speak an ill word of a human being. Her universal character, her child-like trust in the truth and faith of those with whom she came in contact, was the crowning glory of a noble life. In her last illness she suffered as only can those with whom an iron constitution submits stubbornly to age and disease. In her last hours she was surrounded by a race of grand-children, and was attended by her daughter with a solicitude that approached the sublime.

Free Trade and the Democratic Party—How it Strikes a Western Organ.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, April 24.

We observe that the New-York *World* announces free trade as the party issue, and claims that a Protectionist cannot be a Democrat. We don't think that any Democrats ought to be protectionists, but unfortunately the whole party in Pennsylvania are such, and always have been, with thousands and tens of thousands in New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, New-England, and other States. We don't think it would be exactly expedient to read out of our party the whole organization in Pennsylvania. We are more desirous to read people into the party, just at present, than to order any one to leave.

The Relatives of the Late Charles M. Barras.

From the Boston Globe, April 26.

A dispatch from New-York states that two men, claiming to be brothers of the late Charles M. Barras, have attempted to administer his estate in Connecticut, and that an aunt of Mr. Barras has written from Covington, Ky., stating that the deceased never had a brother, and had only one sister, and that the sister has been dead many years. The dispatch also says that a lady, whose father was cousin to the deceased, is making inquiries as to the existence of a will and the estate left by Mr. Barras. The lady from Covington is either mistaken or has intentionally made a false statement. A sister of Mr. Barras is the wife of Mr. J. W. Bond, who for forty years has been well known in Boston as a jeweler. It is well known here, too, by the late Mr. Barras' many friends, that he had three brothers, John, Alfred, and Washington, all of whom are now living.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Lincoln Monument.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your paragraph about the neglected state of Lincoln's tomb, in your paper of this morning, let me say, immediately after the death of Mr. Lincoln a dollar subscription was started for a monument to his memory, and thousands of dollars were paid over to Mr. Churchill, treasurer of this fund. A few years ago (two or three) you started the inquiry as to what had become of this money, and Mr. Churchill acknowledged having ten to twenty thousand dollars in his possession.

Would it not be well to use this money (or a part of it) to put the tomb and monument at Springfield in proper order? I am sure every subscriber would say amen to this.

Yours truly,
JAS. E. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

Post-Office Marks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Thursday is a leading article in reference to "Post-office Marks." On one letter out of ten that passes through the Post-office the name of the place where the letter is mailed or the date is not legible, though it is of great importance it should be so, which every man in business knows. I remember reading of a case in Europe where a Post-office mark was conclusive evidence in the Court of Common Pleas, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of £2,200 and costs by the date and post town being marked on the cover. You state there is a chance for inventors; but if reports are true there is not much chance for a man who would devise a means by which what is now complained of could be rectified, to get compensation for his labor from the Post-office Department.

MERCHANT.

FRIDAY, April 25, 1873.

Elocution of Clergymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me why Episcopalian ministers, (with but few exceptions,) are such miserable readers. Do they not study and practice elocution at their colleges? I attended Old Trinity on Good Friday, and also on last Sunday, and was astonished at the reading I heard. The music was grand, and, after the Psalter had been finely chanted, a clergyman commenced to read the First Lesson. You could hear him about twenty feet from the lectern. The "Te Deum" was grand, but the Second Lesson was not heard. The Liturgy of the church is beautiful and grand, and it is a pity that clergymen cannot or are not taught to read it. If clergymen would only pay attention to the manner in which they are robed, their actions in the chancel, and their reading, it would add much to the service.

PEWS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

Direct Trade Between Odessa and the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A growing disposition is manifesting itself in this country to open direct trade with the United States; but dealers here find oftentimes a difficulty in obtaining the names of large manufacturing houses in America with whom to correspond. Illustrative circulars and price-lists of merchandise, if sent to me, would enable me to answer questions frequently asked and to put in communication the parties interested.

I need not ask you, in aid of general commerce, to make known the above.

Very respectfully, TIMOTHY C. SMITH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ODESSA, Russia, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

P. S.—Regular steam communication between this port and New York would, in my opinion, soon develop an important trade and be profitable to the founders. Constantinople and the Mediterranean ports, as way stations, would be reliable adjuvants.

The New-York Exhibition Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extract is from your paper of this morning:

THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION COMPANY.—The Senators from New-York City have agreed to loan the Exhibition Company $2,500,000 in bonds of the City of New-York, and take a mortgage on the block bounded by Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets, and Third and Fourth avenues, for the payment of the bonds.

I believe the company do not yet own the land they propose to mortgage, and that it is not worth the sum asked for as a loan. It is usual on unimproved property to have the amount not to exceed forty per cent. of value. There may be some provision in the bill making the investment secure, but as the matter now appears, the City would be the purchaser of the land before the Exhibition Company have expended a dollar. If the act provides that a similar or larger amount of stock shall be subscribed for, and paid in cash to responsible parties before the issue of said bonds, and a satisfactory guarantee given that the building will be erected and finished in a reasonable time, there would be some security for the payment of the interest, ($175,000 per annum,) as well as the redemption of the bonds. Otherwise it might result in a grand real estate operation, saddling the City with unproductive property at more than its worth. Have our Municipal authorities any voice in the matter? Where is the balance (five or seven millions) to come from? I very much doubt if our already over-taxed citizens will indorse so large an appropriation for private or speculative purposes.

KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

Miniature Yachting.

The interest in model yacht building and sailing is steadily increasing, and the announcement that several model yacht-races would take place on Prospect Park Lake yesterday attracted thither a large number of spectators, among whom were many ladies, who braved the high and cold wind to see the dainty little craft skim over the lake. The largest model yacht in the lake is scarce over five feet in length, but is full rigged like a working schooner or sloop, and with each the aim of the builder has been to produce, according to his own ideas, the most perfect model for fast sailing.

Unfortunately, a strong north-west wind, which blew in fitful gusts, prevailed yesterday, and it would have required careful trimming of sails and constant vigilance at the sheets and tiller to have sailed a large yacht, consequently a small boat that could be easily carried in the hand could hardly be expected to display any superior sailing qualities. The projected races were, therefore, postponed, but that did not deter many enthusiasts from making their boats ready and starting them off for a sail. At first they were sent off with all sail set, and, had a guiding hand been at the tiller to luff up when a flaw struck her, they might have got along, but, without that, they capsized. The boats were again brought ashore, and sails reefed until the craft managed better. Then several races were had between the Carthage, Reindeer, Peerless, Marion, Henrietta, and a new yacht built for Mr. Chadwick by Fitch. In these the Henrietta proved the fastest sailor, although her narrow beam prevented her sailing very close to the wind. The Reindeer, being very broad in the beam, stood up better than any, but could not sail as fast or so close to the wind as the Carthage or Marion. The new boat behaved remarkably well, sailing fast and very close, but her sails did not appear to be trimmed right to take out of her all that could be got. On a calmer day a race between these boats will prove very exciting and interesting.

Brooklyn Criminals.

In the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday, Robert Burns and William Jones were found guilty of entering Dr. McCann's house, on Broadway, Williamsburg, with burglarious intent, on March 9, and were sentenced to four years and eleven months and three years in the Penitentiary, respectively. Burns, while serving a term of five years in Sing Sing for a heavy dry-goods robbery, killed Jeffards, a fellow-prisoner. He was tried for this offense and acquitted.

During four days of the past week Judge Moore disposed of thirty criminal cases in the Court of Sessions. Notwithstanding this celerity, there are but few vacant cells in Raymond-street Jail. The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday, every case in which they found an indictment having been disposed of.

Anthony Seymour, John Francis, and Hezekiah White, all colored, were found guilty of assaulting a colored woman in Gwinett-street, on March 16, and were yesterday sentenced, Seymour and Francis to ten years each, and White to five years in the Penitentiary.

Yesterday, Edward Murphy, John Kilmead, John Broderick, Richard Morris, and Michael Shields were arraigned before Judge Riley on a charge of having assaulted Officer James Frial, on Hudson-avenue, on Sunday last. Murphy was sentenced to six months and Kilmead to four months in the Penitentiary, but the others were discharged, the evidence not being sufficient for their conviction. Officer Frial is rapidly recovering the effect of his injuries, and was present in court yesterday.

The Trades-Unions and the Eight-Hour Law.

The delegates from the several Trades-unions met last evening at Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, to hear the report of their committee appointed to wait on the municipal authorities with reference to the enforcement of the Eight-hour law in the work on the Fourth-avenue and Harlem Railroad. Mr. Jas. Beston, of the Stone-mason's Union, presided. Mr. Griffin, chairman of the committee, made an oral report, stating that the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works, to whom their petition had been referred, had reported that they had no power to interfere with the work on Mr. Vanderbilt's road, as it was a private corporation, and the contract was a private one.

Assemblyman Peter Woods, of the Sixteenth District, was present, and by invitation made a statement with reference to the progress of the resolutions he had presented in the Legislature to have the conduct of the New-York Gas Company investigated by the Committee on Trades and Manufactures. He said they had met with strong opposition, but he thought that favorable attention would be given to them early this week. The resolutions provide, also, that the committee report on the expediency of placing the manufacture of gas for the City in the hands of the municipal corporation. He said that the Eight-hour law was passed only for political effect, and that it was never intended to be operative; yet he thought that it could be enforced.

A resolution was then adopted to direct the committee to get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject of enforcing the law, and to empower them to employ counsel to test the matter in the courts, and see whether the law was a farce or not.

Personal.

Gov. Paddleford, of Rhode Island; Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie; Gen. Israel D. Hatch, of Buffalo, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. A. Grant, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. S. E. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. L. Williams, of Fort Wayne; Dr. H. W. Webster, of Baltimore, and H. Morgan, of Aurora, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. N. Hopkins and Hon. Ben. Field, of Albany; Dr. V. McNally, of Washington, and Hon. H. H. Brown, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander J. C. Kennet, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. P. Putnam, of Boston, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. C. W. Platt, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. George Brooks, of Boston; H. S. Walters, of Boston, and Thomas S. Waltman, of Philadelphia, are at the St. George Hotel.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, and Capt. Totten, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Cricket Notes.

The opening day of the Manhattan Cricket Club is set down for May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. They will meet, as heretofore, on the grounds at Hoboken, belonging to the St. George's Club.

The St. George's Club have not yet decided on an opening day, but it will probably take place on May 3.

The journalists of Brooklyn will soon hold a meeting, and organize the Prospect Park Cricket Club by the election of permanent officers, &c. The opening will probably take place on May 16 or 17th. A plot of ground has been secured in one of the finest parts of the Park, and a good season is looked forward to.

The Jersey City and Staten Island Clubs will also shortly commence practice on their respective grounds.

Statistics for the Week.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven persons were arrested by the police, and 3,513 vagrants found lodgings at the police stations, in this City, during the past week.

There were reported, during last week, 502 deaths, 319 births, and 199 marriages—being a decrease of 36 deaths and 25 births, and an increase of 15 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. There were but 5 cases of small-pox, and no deaths from that disease reported. During the corresponding week of last year 77 cases of small-pox were reported.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $30,920; insurance, $190,700.

Marine Disasters.

A cable dispatch from Liverpool, received yesterday by Mr. J. C. Smith, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, announces the destruction, by fire, of the British ship Southampton, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Revel. The Southampton, Capt. Dun, 1,442 tons burden, was built in 1849, in New-York, but owned in Liverpool. She cleared from New-Orleans some short time since, with a cargo of 3,954 bales of cotton.

The schooner Alexandria Walker, from Philadelphia, for New-Haven, laden with coal, was being towed up the East River on the night of the 25th inst., and when passing Hell Gate she struck on the Steep Rocks. A strong tide was running at the time, and the schooner struck heavily, knocking a hole in her starboard side. The tug line then parted and the vessel drifted to Riker Island Flats, where she sunk.

Bids for Printing.

Bids were opened in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, for printing the quarterly report of the Auditor of Accounts and the Department of Finance, for the first three months of the present year. The following proposals were received:

	Per Page.
M. B. Brown	$4 00
Luckie & Crawford	3 20
W. C. Bryant & Co.	3 00
James Sutton & Co.	3 70
James A. Flecke	3 00
Webster & Fisher	4 00
Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co.	3 24

The contract was awarded to W. C. Bryant & Co.

Railroad Accident.

Simeon D. Sheperd, aged eight, son of Thomas R. Sheperd, of New-Brunswick, died yesterday, at his father's residence, from the effects of injuries sustained by jumping off a Pennsylvania Railway train at Suydam-street, in New-Brunswick, the previous day. When the lad was taken up it was found that his left leg was terribly mangled from the knee downward, but Dr. Baldwin, the attending physician, regarded amputation as unnecessary. The boy was perfectly conscious after the accident, and, though he did not appear to suffer great pain, his left side became somewhat paralyzed, and death ensued yesterday morning at 2 o'clock.

Probably Fatal Accident in Brooklyn.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a woman named Elizabeth Doran, half drunk and carrying in her arms her infant child, eleven months old, whom she called John, attempted to cross Fulton-street, near Prospect-street. An express-wagon, passing at a rapid rate, knocked her down, and the child rolled from her arms under the wheels of a Court-street car—No. 165—which nearly severed its left leg. Both child and mother were removed to the City Hospital, and the leg of the former was amputated. There is little hope of his recovery.

Struck by a Locomotive.

At 9 o'clock last night as Owen McNab, aged sixty, a laborer, residing at No. 633 West Forty-second-street, was crossing Eleventh-avenue at Forty-second-street, he was struck by the cowcatcher of a locomotive attached to a train of the Hudson River Railroad going north, and had his left leg broken and badly crushed. He was cared for at the Ninety-ninth-street Reception Hospital.

A Curious Boy's Dangerous Experiment.

From the Toledo Commercial, April 24.

"Bertie" Vaughan, a little son of C. A. Vaughan, of Ashtabula, met with an accident, a few days since, which might have resulted in death. Possessed with a desire to try the sensation of a train of cars passing above him, he secreted himself in a culvert, on the A. J. and F. Railroad, and anxiously awaited a rapidly approaching train. Like lightning it thundered by, and the boy popped his head up, congratulating himself upon the success of his adventure, when crash against it came a hand-car, which was following the train. The wound inflicted was fortunately not as serious as was at first anticipated, and he is recovering.

We are requested to say that the fourth special display of new Spring styles for boys and children, will take place this week, at the north-east corner of Canal-street and Broadway. From the looks of things, Baldwin the Clothier, has gone a step beyond all former efforts. His sales-rooms are, without doubt, the most popular in the City. His assortment is the most extensive and his prices reasonable beyond comparison.—*Dispatch.*

The rigid iron hoop which, in former days, was the only resource of the ruptured ones, has not been, and never will be, bought or worn by any person who has once seen the New Elastic Truss, which instantly relieves all suffering from rupture; is worn night and day with ease retains the rupture securely; effects a cure in a few weeks, and is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, who send circulars free when desired.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st., to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 483 and 485 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A.—Pollak's New Meerschaum Store, up-town, near the Hoffman House, has been opened with the finest selection of goods ever offered on this Continent. Repairing done also at No. 27 John-st.

Wedding and Party Invitations, latest Paris styles, Monograms, and French Note Paper.
JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles. New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

ROSS—BOARDMAN.—On Tuesday, April 22, 1873, by Rev. D. H. Muller, of Rochester, N. Y., JAMES H. ROSS and NETTIE N. BOARDMAN, both of Buffalo, N. Y. No cards.

SAUNDERS—DAY.—On the 24th of April, 1873, at Christ Church, New-Orleans, by Rev. Dr. Leacock, rector, assisted by Right Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, JAMES HARRIS, second son of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Clifton, England, to MARIE L., youngest daughter of James Ingersoll Day, Esq., of New-Orleans.

TWEDDLE—WELSH.—On Wednesday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM D. TWEDDLE to MAGGIE J., eldest daughter of George W. Welsh, all of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 26, JOHN L. ACKERMAN, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 28th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his son, Central-av., corner 9th-st. Train leaves New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 10¼.

BROWN.—On Friday, April 25, on board of the steamer Leo, from Savannah, GEORGE M. BROWN, only son of Robert C. and Mary C. Brown, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 124 East 128th-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Thursday, April 24, ELLA C. DE LAMATER, youngest daughter of Edward R. and Sarah S. De Lamater, aged 8 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 132d-st., St. Nicholas-av., on Sunday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

HOWARD.—At Amalfi, Italy, on Friday, Feb. 28, ELLEN G., eldest daughter of Samuel E. and Pamela A. Howard.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOLLISTER.—At her residence, No. 126 East 71st-st., SARAH T., wife of W. B. Hollister, and granddaughter of the late John P. Jones, of Monticello, N. Y., in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. James Church, East 72d-st., near Lexington-av., on Sunday, April 27, at 2½ o'clock.

HINMAN.—The friends and relatives of OLIVER B. HINMAN are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No 340 West 35th-st.

HILL.—At Basking Ridge, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, ELIZABETH, wife of James L. Hill, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John H. Lyon, on Monday, April 28, at 12 M. 9:10 A. M. train from Barclay-st. New-York, stops at Lyon's Station; N. J. W. L. R. R. at 11¼ A. M.

JOHNSTON.—On Friday, April 25, 1873, Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother James are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 238 West 48th-st., on Monday, April 28, 1873, at 12½ P. M. His remains will be interred at Yonkers.

LESIEUR.—In this City, on Wednesday, 23d inst., of pneumonia, JAMES BAPTISTE LESIEUR, second son of John B. and Eliza Lesieur, of Paris, France, aged 33 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of his family and those of his brother-in-law, Ranald Macdonald, are respectfully invited to attend.

MERRITT—SCRYMSER.—On Tuesday Morning, April 1, by the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, at Meagher's Head, Nova Scotia, M. LOUISA, wife of Wm. H. Merritt, and ANNIE SCRYMSER, daughters of James Scrymser, of this City. Remains unrecovered.

NEIL.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, MARY, wife of Peter Neil, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

OLYPHANT.—On Thursday, the 24th inst., GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) on Monday, 28th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

PENDLETON.—On Saturday, 26th April, WILLIAM A., son of Capt. Charles B. Pendleton, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 162 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 28th April, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, April 26, ELIZABETH ELLEN, youngest daughter of William J. and Elizabeth Maria Smith, late of Liverpool, Eng., aged 11 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 327 Rivington-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At White Plains, on Friday, April 25, W. IRVING WRIGHT, third son of the late William Wright, Esq., in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother in White Plains, on Monday, April 28, at 12½ o'clock.

WHITEHOUSE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 26, at her residence, No. 127 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, Mrs. E. J. WHITEHOUSE, wife of the late J. T. Whitehouse.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY

ART SALE.

To be sold by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 29 and 30, and now on exhibition, (by card only,) at the residence of the owner,

JOHN H. SHERWOOD, ESQ., NO. 323 5TH-AV.

Cards of admission to the exhibition may be had at Goupil's, or from the auctioneers.

"The gallery of Mr. Sherwood is in one respect remarkable, the greater portion of his pictures have been expressly painted for him."—*Tribune, 23d April.*

"This is an American gentleman's collection."—*World, 23d April.*

"Certainly one of the best collections in New-York."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WM. H. LEE.
Established 1826.

Furniture and Curtains. Down-town Furniture stores. Twenty-five per cent. saved on first-class furniture. Parlor-suites in silk goods at prices of worsted goods. New styles chamber, library, and dining-room suites. Call before buying elsewhere.

WM. H. LEE,
No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.
No. 199 Fulton-st., near Church-st., New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.
Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.
By Central Railroad, from
Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av.
DR. EASTWOOD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; next sermon of course, on heroes of the Bible. Subject—*Joseph; a Drama of Destiny.* Choral service by choir and chorus of 300 hundred children.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector. Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to hear Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., THIS (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 27th inst., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Philosophy of Inspiration.*

BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-ST. AND 7TH-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—Morning, Elijah at *Mount Carmel*; evening, *The Brazen Serpent.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A COURSE OF SERMONS WILL BE given in the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENINGS, as follows: April 27, Rev. CHARLES H. BAKER, the Rector. Subject—*Abraham's Place Among Religious Reformers*; May 4, Rev. CHAS. H. HALL, D. D., of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; May 11, Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, New-York; May 18, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's, New-York; May 25, Rev. H. B. SCHENCK, D. D., of St. Ann's, Brooklyn.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVING-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN [illegible], Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 27th, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. CONRAD will preach. In the EVENING the subject of the sermon will be *The Outline of a Social [illegible]*, and the offerings will be devoted to the Shepherd's Fold. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison-av., corner of 45th-st.—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach TO-DAY. Morning subject—*Christianity Proves Itself.* Evening subject—*Eating, Drinking, and Dying.* Popular entertainment in the Church Tuesday evening. Mr. HEPWORTH will read "The Raven."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY [illegible], corner [illegible] and [illegible].—Divine services on SUNDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the closing lecture of the course on the *Catacombs* will be given, and a chorus of fifty voices, with soloists, will render Mozart's Gloria, and a full anthem service.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,125 Broadway; and EVENING, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening subject—*A Noble Soul.*

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, will preach SUNDAY, April 27, MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 35TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach. MORNING subject—*Substance and Shadow.* EVENING—Service of Praise. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with sermon by the Rector.

DESTINY OF THE POPE.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Destruction of the Roman Antichrist.*—2 Thess., ii., 8.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, GRAND-st., Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Roman Catholicism.* Evening at 7½. Theme—*God in the Law.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYterian Church, corner 2d-av.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath evening the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, will deliver the fifth of a course of lectures to young people. Subject—*First Principles in Church Life.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. and prayer-meeting at 6. Seats free. A cordial invitation is given.

FREE SITTINGS.—CHRIST CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—At the 7½ P. M. services in this church, the seats are always free.

LIFE OF JOSEPH.—"HOW A SLAVE Became a Prime Minister."—Next sermon in the course on the History of Joseph, at the [illegible] Baptist Church, 25th-st., near [illegible], on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the forenoon. Young people specially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] Strangers cordially invited. All seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Radical's Root.*

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Christopher and Bedford streets.—Rev. Dr. G. W. SAMPSON, President of Rutger's Female College, will preach on next LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—The Rev. THOMAS STREET will preach his farewell sermon in said Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. [illegible] KENNARD, Pastor.—MORNING discourse—*Twenty-third Psalm.* EVENING—*Carrying Another's Burdens.* Strangers welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

PROF. W. S. HUTCHINGS WILL preach at Glass Hall, 34th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH at Grace M. E. Church, West 104th-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY, April 27. MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on *The Story of the Cross.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock. *The Prodigal Son.* Seats free. All are welcome. Juvenile missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Eminent speakers and interesting exercises.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATtorney-street Methodist Protestant Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. DR. BARNARD, PRESIDENT OF Columbia College, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON service at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. [illegible] strangers.

REV. J. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERsalist Society, Plympton Building, 9th-st., corner Stuyvesant, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Our Family on Earth and in Heaven.* Public cordially invited.

REV. J. R. McCLELLAND, LATE OF Chicago, Pastor of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited, and always welcome.

REV. WM. B. HAYDEN WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on *The Wrath of the Lamb.* Subject for the evening—*Time and Space in the Spiritual World.*

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in 53d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

REV A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., PREACHes in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT,
Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach
in
STEINWAY HALL
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7½,
and in the Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. COWLEY and others will speak in relation to the Children's Fold at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

SULLIVAN COUNTY MISSION WORK.—Rev. G. D. SILLIMAN, Rector of the church in Sullivan County, will preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 39th-st., corner of 7th-av. The collection will be used for the mission work connected with his parish.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.—THE MANAGERS of this Institution would call attention to a special sermon in behalf of the building fund, to be preached SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS K. CONRAD, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av. and 45th-st.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS ARE CORdially invited to attend services SUNDAY at Old Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Forsyth-st., near Canal.—Preaching by Rev. J. W. BARNHART at 10½ and 7½. Polite ushers in attendance.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at Rutgers Chapel, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and at Harvard Rooms, 42d-st., corner 6th-av., at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Preaching by Rev. P. V. D. GARRETSON.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free, and all welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison-av.—Service on SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG, of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the election of three Trustees and the transaction of other important business, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, south-west corner of Broadway and 33d-st. By order of the Board of Trustees.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. Ninth anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the parish in Church of the Disciples, Madison-av. and 45th-st., at 3½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Rev. JOHN N. GALLEHER, of Baltimore, Rector elect of this parish, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, April 27, and will assume the office of Rector 1st of October.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

SILKS! SILKS!!

HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE of the STRINGENCY of the MONEY MARKET, and PURCHASED EXTENSIVELY at the AUCTION-ROOMS FOR CASH, we continue to offer during the week, in addition to our own stock of IMPORTED DRESS GOODS, the following grades of SILKS and DRESS GOODS, at the subjoined POSITIVE BARGAINS:

JAPANESE SILKS, 37½c., 50c., and 60c. per yard.
SILK LYONS POPLINS, $1 per yard.
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, all colors, $1 per yard.
IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, 45c. per yard.
FANCY GRENADINES, from 25c. per yard.
STRIPED SILKS, gray grounds, with black stripes, and white grounds with colored stripes, at $1, $1 10, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.
Together with OTHER GRADES OF GOODS, EQUALLY CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE and TASTY.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Our Carpet Department, recently opened, being successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, we have been encouraged to enlarge our facilities and increase our stock. We now invite the attention of our customers to an assortment of Carpets unsurpassed for uniqueness of patterns, variety of choice, and richness of colorings. The department being new, we have no old stock to dispose of. Our lines of French Moquettes are unusually large, and among the finest in the City.

UPHOLSTERY! UPHOLSTERY!!

In Upholstery Goods we offer the following: Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Broctelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., &c. Also, Pier Glasses, Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting cornices, Cornices, Shades, &c., &c.

Also, beds of every description, in large or small quantities; Spring Beds, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Husk and Straw Mattresses, together with an unusually large variety of Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Counterpanes, Comfortables, &c., &c.

Also, Druggets, Druggeting, Crumb-cloths, Oil-cloths, Matting, Mats, Stair Crashes, Stair Rods, &c., &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

We are prepared to offer a superb stock of Furniture, and ladies can, from our assortment, select all that is requisite to furnish any class of dwelling-house complete. They can obtain suites of the newest designs and most approved styles for Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bedrooms, &c., together with a large stock of Jardinieres, Music-stands, Easels, Shaving-stands, Brackets, &c., very much below usual prices.

Special attention given to Furnishing, Carpeting, and Upholstering Hotels and Steam-boats.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

WILSON & GREIG

WILSON & GREIG WILL OFFER ON MONDAY 1,000 BLACK CASHMERE and COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, in all the newest shapes for Spring wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A CHOICE STOCK of LADIES' COSTUMES, in every material, in correct taste.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED PARIS EMBROIDERED BATISTE COSTUMES and POLONAISES made up and unmade.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A COMPLETE assortment of MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS of the most desirable makers.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE ALL KINDS of Washing Materials for COSTUMES and CHILDREN'S wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED A new supply of J. B. P. FRENCH CORSETS and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES in Spring shades.

WILSON & GREIG—IN THEIR LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, will be found a very superior stock.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED Navy-blue English Waterproofs, Camel's Hair Cloth, Etruscan Cloths, Washing Cloths, and other novelties for Polonaise.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE 1,000 CHILDREN'S Cloth Cloaks, for all ages, at very low prices.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED Black and COLORED YAK LACES, LINEN LACES, GUIPURE LACES, and real THREAD LACES and EMBROIDERIES of every description.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED PARIS FANCY TIES, MARIA STUART RUFFS, and other novelties for neck wear.

WILSON & GREIG, DRESS-MAKING for LADIES, Misses, and Children; styles exclusive; superior fit and careful charges can be relied upon.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE MANY EXCLUSIVE novelties not to be found at any other house, and solicit an examination of their stock.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

REMOVAL.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

WILL REMOVE ON MAY 1 TO

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Preparatory to removal they are offering great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, JACKETS, TALMAS, &c.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 800 BROADWAY.

India Camels' Hair Shawls.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, STYLES, AND QUALITIES UNEQUALED, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,
NO. 1,151 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH PRINTED TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1; BODY BRUSSELS, 5 frame, $1 65.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

A FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPET, $2 75, worth $4.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $2 25, worth $3.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, slightly damaged by smoke and water.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, $7 50, worth $15.
DAMASK REPS AT $1 25, worth $3.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c. CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, AND GIMPS of every kind.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL ADD, ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,
TO THEIR EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
3 CASES of NEW GOODS, IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and upward.
TRIMMING SILKS, IN EVERY COLOR, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
FANCY SILKS. FANCY SILKS.
STRIPES in gray and black and blue, 87½c. COLORED STRIPES, in all the new shades, $1 50. Griselle Stripes, $1 24, reduced from $1 75; 50 pieces Gray Grounds, with elaborate black stripes, in designs not to be found elsewhere, being exclusively our own production.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY and 11TH-ST.,
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
THE JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK," $2. GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE, $2. THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES, AND THE CELEBRATED "CACHMIRE EXTRA SUBLIME, WHICH FOR BRILLIANCY OF FINISH AND ELEGANCE WILL EXCEL ANY OTHER SILK MANUFACTURED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY and 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
REAL LACES,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Comprising Black Thread Lace Shawls, Thread and Guipure Sacques, Barbes, Capes, Fichus, Parasol and Fan Covers, Chantilly Thread and Guipure Laces, Valenciennes, Yak and Colored Cluny Laces, Real Point Applique and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, Barbes, Ties, Capes, and Fichus, French and Spanish Laces, Hamburg Embroideries, Bands, Edgings and Insertions, Nottingham and Swiss Tidies, Plain and Colored Linen Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs, Pique Trimmings, Puffings, Ruchings, &c.

COLORED GROS GRAIN RIBBON, six and seven inch, 65c. and 75c. per yard. BLACK and COLORED WATERED SASH RIBBONS. PLAIN and FANCY TIES in all the new shades.

Also, a splendid stock of Ladies' and Misses' PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, in all the new colors and leading styles.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES A SPECIALTY.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 28, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY. LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON MONDY, APRIL 28.
WE WILL CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF REAL INDIA STELLA AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
HAVING MARKED THEM DOWN TO NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE, NOW IS THE TIME FOR LADIES TO GET DECIDED BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.
OPEN-CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $35, WORTH $65.
OPEN-CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $45, WORTH $75.
OPEN-CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $75, WORTH $120.
UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED AT A PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
On MONDAY, April 28,
In their LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, a large lot of Imported CASHMERE DOLMAN'S and SACQUES from $10 to $25, much under the cost of importation. Also, 100 SUITS, from $25 to $35, worth $40 and $50. CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE DRESSES from $2 up. CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINED DRESSES from $1 50 up.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and INFANTS' OUTFITS ready made in stock and laundried for immediate use. WALKING SUITS and DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES and at SHORT NOTICE, the styles and fittings unsurpassed.
Ladies are invited to call and examine OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT POPULAR PRICES.

Other Bargains Secured.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES,

180 PIECES, TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

$1 90 AND $2. WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.
HANDSOME ALPACAS,
40 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER YARD.

JACKSON'S,

COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY,
Corner of 12th-st.,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS,
TOURNOURS,
SPECIALTIES.

Just received, several cases of real Paris-made Coutille and woven corsets, elegant shapes and styles, adapted to any figure.

Also,

Latest Paris novelties in French Hair-cloth Skirts and Tournours, superior quality and styles, at reasonable prices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Corner Broadway and 19th-st.

Are now offering an extensive and varied stock of all the

NOVELTIES,

IN PARASOLS AND CARRIAGE SHADES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PARAGON UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, with natural handles, Ivory Mountings, &c.
N. B.—Lace Parasol covers mounted in the latest style.

RICH PLAIN COLORED SILK, all the new tints.
STRIPED SUMMER SILKS.
CHINE SILKS, colors and Black and Gray.
PLAIN TWILLED, and PRINTED FOULARDS.
JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINS.
"CACHEMIR SICILLIEN," solid Tints and Brocades.

BLACK SILKS.

In ALL QUALITIES and the MOST POPULAR MANUFACTURES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

For Ladies, Children, and Infants.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S imported and our own manufactured

PIQUE SUITS.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SERGE SUITS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES.
CHILDREN'S PARIS-MADE MERINO AND PIQUE LONG CLOAKS AND WALKING-COATS.
LADIES' WHITE EMBROIDERED LAWN PEIGNOIRS.
LADIES' CAMBRIC MORNING ROBES AND SUITS.
UNDER-CLOTHING, Paris made and our own manufacture.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX and INFANTS' OUTFITS of every description, ready-made and to order.
A NEW IMPORTATION of WOVEN and HAND-MADE CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, PANIERS, &c., &c.

India Camel's Hair Open-centre SQUARE SHAWLS.

A fine assortment of all colors just received.
ALSO AN ELEGANT STOCK OF Plain and STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS,
REVERSIBLE OTTOMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS,
SHETLAND, BAREGE, GRENADINE, PLAIN AND STRIPED CHALLIES,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, RUGS, LAP ROBES, &c.
N. B.—Cloth and Linen Lap Robes made and initialed to order.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

In ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE.
REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILK AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER SOCKS, IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, AND COTTON.
OPERA HOSE IN SILK AND LISLE THREAD.
UNDER-WEAR IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, AND GAUZE.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-WEAR,

In SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN, GAUZE, GOSSAMER, AND SCARLET CASHMERE, &c.
HOSIERY, PLAIN AND FANCY HALF HOSE, IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, AND COTTON.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Mantle and Suit DEPARTMENT.

PARIS-MADE SILK SUITS.
BATISTE SUITS AND POLONAIS,
EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
PARIS-MADE CLOTH AND CASHMERE SACQUES AND POLONAIS.
THREAD-LACE POINTS AND SACQUES,
LLAMA POINTS AND SACQUES,
YAK SACQUES.
SILK AND CASHMERE SACQUES AND POLONAIS, WITH LACE INSERTION, &c., &c.

Glove Department.

LADIES' "CHOSSON'S" KIDS for STREET WEAR, 1 to 4 BUTTONS, White and light tints 1 to 10 Buttons.
Black Kids, unrivaled for elasticity and warranted fast color.
WALKING-GLOVES, in DOG-SKIN, CALF-SKIN and CASTOR BEAVER, suitable for present season, 1 to 2 Buttons.
An extensive stock of LADIES' CALF, BUCK and CASTOR GAUNTLETS, for Riding and Driving.
ENGLISH LONG LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES, a specialty, 2 to 4 BUTTONS.
The best and most reliable UNDRESSED KID GLOVE ever before offered, manufactured expressly for A., C. & CO., by CHOSSON & CIE, PARIS.
All the CHOICE SHADES, 2 to 4 BUTTONS.
GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, 1 and 2 Buttons, for STREET and EVENING WEAR.
MISSES KID GLOVES, 1 and 2 Buttons.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FINE CARPETS,

In the newest designs and colors.
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND SMYRNA In various sizes.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER AND WILTON,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
VELVET AND TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.
The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new things are constantly being added as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE COVERINGS and DRAPERY MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail.

GREAT SALE OF

RIBBONS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Having made very large purchases at the late auction sales, are prepared to offer this week an immense stock of

FINE IMPORTED RIBBONS,

25 PER CENT. LESS THAN GOLD COST.
Extra fine quality

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN.

300 Cartons, No. 12, 45c. per yard.
500 Cartons, No. 16, 55c. per yard.
175 Cartons, No. 22, 65c. per yard.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS,

ALL SILK.
75 Cartons 7 inch, $1 per yard.
130 Cartons 7 inch, extra fine quality, $1 25 per yard.
COLORED GROS GRAIN

SASH RIBBONS,

ALL SILK.
150 Cartons 7 inch, extra fine goods, all new shades.

$1 Per Yard.

Taffeta Sash Ribbons,

ALL BOILED.
200 Cartons 6¼ inch, ALL SILK, 75c. per yard.
175 Cartons 8 inch, ALL SILK, 95c. per yard.
BROKEN AND BLOCK

Plaid Sash Ribbons.

133 Cartons 5¼-inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 55c. per yd.
225 Cartons 6-inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 65c. per yard.
60 Cartons 7-inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 75c. per yard.
We invite special attention to a large job lot of

Velvet Ribbons,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
3,000 pieces COLORED SILK VELVET RIBBONS, at 10 cents per piece.
2,500 pieces at 25 cents per piece.
3,000 pieces at 50 cents per piece.
2,800 pieces at 60 cents per piece.
1,500 pieces at 75 cents per piece.
1,350 pieces at $1 per piece.
These goods are all Ten-yard pieces, and will not be cut.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Union-square.

AT

THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,
No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.
CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.
Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard.
A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—A rare occasion to buyers. The coolest goods in the trade offered at bargains. Retiring definitely from business in July. The building to lease for three or five years.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

Sixth-avenue,
and
Twenty-Third-street.
367 Sixth-avenue, 110 West Twenty-third-street.

Will display this week an entirely new and elegant selection of Paris and BERLIN PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, Ornaments, Buttons, &c., received by last steamers, comprising Gimps, from $1 25 a piece upward; choice Fringe, from 50c. a yard upward; also, COLORED TASSELED, KNOTTED, and BALL FRINGES, in all the new shades on hand, and made to order. In our LACE DEPARTMENT we now have most complete lines of REAL GUIPURE, CHANTILLY, WHITE and BUFF CLUNY LACES, FRENCH and SPANISH BLONDE Laces, real and Italian Valenciennes, and a large lot of BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES, just received, in all widths, from 35c. a yard upward. Positive BARGAINS. Dotted and Plain Nets and Veilings in great variety.

We have the past few days greatly replenished our stock of

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

and are now prepared to offer an immense assortment of all the leading styles in plain and changeable Silks and all kinds of Handles AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. A comparison of our prices is earnestly solicited.

In Millinery Goods we have now open an immense assortment of all the leading new and desirable styles of round Hats and Bonnets in English and French chip and hair; also Straw Hats at real low prices; also a very large selection of French Flowers and Feathers of recent importation which we are branching in all styles to suit customers greatly below usual prices of millinery stores. Our assortment of Gros Grain, Taffeta and Watered Bonnet Ribbons is extremely large, and ladies can rely upon finding all the new shades without exception. 7-inch Sash Ribbons in all colors, 87c. All Silk Gros Grain and Watered Sash Ribbon, full 7-inch wide, at $1 yard. Roman and Fancy Black Sash Ribbons very cheap.

On Monday, and every day during the week, we will offer our entire stock of

KID GLOVES

at a reduction of fully twenty per cent. of former prices.
500 DOZEN FIRST QUALITY LUPIN'S TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in all shades; former price $1 12, reduced to 85c. and $1.
100 DOZEN THREE AND FOUR-BUTTON OPERA GLOVES, REDUCED TO $1 15.
225 DOZEN TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, REDUCED TO 50c. AND 75c.
MISSES' TWO-BUTTON REAL KID GLOVES AT 65c. AND $1.
The balance of our large stock at equally low prices.

We will display on Monday, and during the week, a large and elegant line of Llama Shawls, Sacques, Dolman Capes, Pelerines, Real Thread and Guipure Capes, Real Thread and Llama Parasol Covers, purchased the past week at forced auction sales at extremely low prices. Llama Sacques and Capes at $8, $12, $16, upward. We will also offer one entire case of Paris and Vienna Fans, just received, including a large assortment of the NEW TRIANON FANS in most exquisite designs, at greatly reduced prices. An immense stock of FRENCH FANCY GOODS, in Oxidized Clasps, Parasol Holders, Ornaments, Sets, Sleeve Buttons, Real Whitby and French Cut Jet Sets, Necklaces, Cheap.

We will display this week many new and attractive styles of LADIES' LINEN, BAPTISTE AND LAWN SUITS, from $4 50 upward.

A choice stock of imported and our own make of LINEN POLONAISES, together with an unequaled stock of LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' UNDERWEAR, AT POSITIVE BARGAINS.

STERN BROS.

SIXTH-AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, April 28, an **Immense Display of Novelties** in all the departments of their

Retail Store,

Comprising every requisite for **Spring and Summer Wear.**

Plain, Fancy, and Black Silks.

Rich Laces and Embroideries. Elegant and exclusive styles in

Dress Goods,

and, in the 4th-av. section, extraordinary bargains in Suiting Materials.

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

Ladies' and Misses' Paris, Berlin, London, and New-York made Silk, Poplin, Mohair, Linen, and Lawn **SUITS AND DRESSES.**

Elegant Chintz French Percale Wrappers at a reduction of fifty per cent.

UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, **BOY'S CLOTHING** in the highest fashion on hand or made to measure.

Elegant Paris Trimmed and Untrimmed

Hats and Bonnets.

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions.

Dress-Making

Under Superior Management, executed at short notice, **without disappointment in time or fitting**; equal in style and elegance to the best foreign productions.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open, on Monday, April 28,

Special Bargains

in

Carpets, Curtain Materials,

and

Housekeeping Goods,

viz:

5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 per yard; former price, $2 25.

SUPERFINE INGRAINS AND TAPESTRIES, Royal Wiltons, Aubusson, Axminster, and **Turkey Carpets,** new styles, exclusive patterns, by the yard or in one piece.

Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, &c.

Nottingham, Guipure, and Tamboured

Lace Curtains,

French Drop Curtains,

Lace Shades and Lambrequins.

Table Damasks, Napkins, Huckaback, Linen Damask Table Cloths, three yards wide, in all lengths up to eight yards long; Napkins to match.

Silk and Linen Fringed Table Cloths, in white and colors, with Napkins to match.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Quilts, Domestics, &c.

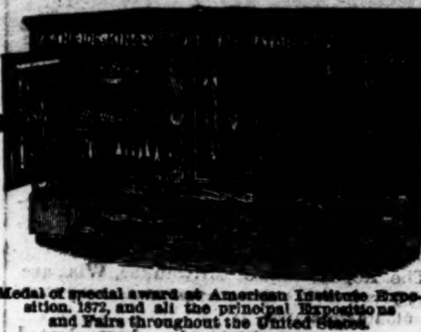
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Spring and Summer styles JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful costumes, patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

LADIES—THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM of dress-cutting by Cornwell's self-fitting waist and shoulder chart, by which a perfect fit can be guaranteed every time, taught in a few lessons; terms moderate.
Mmes. GRIPPEN & CO.,
No. 769 Broadway.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators: 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

STORAGE

AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in SEPARATE ROOMS. This is one of the safest and best ventilated buildings of the kind in this City. We invite the attention of parties having furniture to store to our increased facilities for hoisting and packing goods, style of rooms, &c. Persons having goods on storage can have access to them at all times.

For the accommodation of our numerous patrons we will, during the coming week, receive goods both day and evening.

MICHALES & SON,
NOS. 32 AND 34 COMMERCE-ST.,
NEAR BLEECKER.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C., AT H. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME T PAY FOR IT.

Warren Ward & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES,
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C.
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber sets of various grades, elegant designs, richly carved, and trimmed with foreign wood, warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below regular prices, at Manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW-YORK,

No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873

$566,557 89.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N.Y., Will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS On the EASIEST TERMS.

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.', No. 27 Union-square, First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

ALL WITH GOOD VOICES ARE REQUESTED to call at Girard College of Music, Broadway and 9th-st. Private instruction in all branches of music, $10 per quarter. The celebrated Girard Pianos, $275.

WANTED—A CHORISTER FOR A CHURCH, one capable of instructing and leading a choir; salary not to exceed $500. Address, stating qualifications and reference, H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FLUTE FOR SALE—A "BADGER'S" IMPROVED solid silver Boehm flute, with sharp and concert pitch heads. Address FLUTE, Box No. 5,849 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION, grand piano; used very little, for only thirteen months. Call at No. 224 5th-av., before May 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT EXCELLENT prices to pay for first-class new sewing-machines. All earned over a small installment payment paid in cash.
A few new elegant machines will be disposed of this week very cheap.
BLAKE, BUCKWALTER & CO., No. 115 4th-av., corner 12th-st., and
No. 101 Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PUBLISHER'S OPPORTUNITY OF RARE OCCURRENCE IS NOW OPEN.—A gentleman of suitable experience and energy can take the place of a member of a prominent successful publishing-house, who wishes to retire, solely on account of failing health, and who will dispose of more or less of his interest to a suitable successor. Address (in strict confidence on both sides) INVALID, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, giving experience, business, and literary qualifications, and capital.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE AT AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.—No. [illegible].—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November, [illegible] and under the authority of said court, and in order to execute the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date the 1st of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs, [illegible] and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause, the undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging [illegible] used with the same, and [illegible] to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, [illegible] houses, machine shops, [illegible] and other shops, [illegible] possessed by said corporation, [illegible] the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line, together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine shops, offices and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed for the said road under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertain to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructure, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other road and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

ART AUCTION

200 of the latest and best works of our most esteemed artists.

The most complete collection of American artists' works ever offered now on exhibition, free, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., where they will be sold on the EVENINGS of 5th and 6th of May.

NAMES OF ARTISTS REPRESENTED IN THIS SALE.

W. T. Richards.
Jas. M. Hart.
A. F. Bellows.
S. R. Gifford.
A. H. Wyant.
Wm. Beard.
Harvey Young.
K. Van Elten.
E. Vedder.
J. R. Brevoort.
Geo. H. Story.
R. Swain Gifford.
A. T. Bricher.
J. W. Casilear.
W. F. De Haas.
Geo. H. Smiley.
T. H. Hinckley.
Jervis McEntee.
Jas. H. Beard.
W. Magrath.
A. Bierstadt.
David Johnson.
Winslow Homer.
A. F. Tait.
L. C. Tiffany.
Homer Martin.
A. C. Howland.
J. F. Cropsey.
W. Whittredge.
Arthur Parton.
Edward Waller.
J. B. Irving.
C. P. Ream.
Clinton Ogilvie.
W. Holberton.
Walter Satterlee.
Bispham.
J. Hope.
East. Johnson.
S. J. Guy.
Wm. Hart.
Alex. Wust.
Eugene Meeks.
J. F. Kensett.
A. B. Durand.
Chas. H. Gifford.
J. H. Dolph.
Saml. Coleman.
J. O. Eaton.
M. C. Ream.
W. M. Davis.
Alex. Lawrie.
Geo. Inness.
J. G. Brown.
M. J. Heade.
E. W. Perry.
Mrs. Beers.
W. H. Robins.
G. H. McCord.
Ball Hughes.
J. B. Bristol.
A. D. Shattuck.
Wm. Blackman.
Wm. Bradford.
R. W. Hubbard.
Julian Scott.
M. F. H. DeHaas.
H. A. Loop.
Ernest Parton.
J. D. Smiley.
J. C. Wiggins.
J. R. Sloane.
T. W. Marshall.
L. M. Wiles.
C. F. Blauvelt.
H. D. Eldred.
F. Augero.
Marion R. Beers.
F. A. Silva.
W. H. Willcox,
and others.

ROBERT SOMMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
No. 82 5th-av.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell ON MONDAY, April 28,
At No. 156 President-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, All the furniture, &c., contained in dwelling-house, above number, consisting of the usual style and assortment appertaining to a private family.

BENJAMIN H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURniture.—BENJAMIN H. SEIXAS will sell on MONDAY, April 28, the entire furniture in the four-story house, No. 141 East 33d-st., consisting of rich brocatel parlor suites, pier-glasses, brocatel and lace curtains, piano, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany. Also, one Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. All to be sold without reserve.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the "Union Trust Company of New-York" on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. (2½ per cent.) on the Capital stock of this company, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened May 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after 1st May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st May next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of taxes, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.
CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, maturing May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

APRIL 25, 1873.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1873, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds, issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, falling due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at the Third National Bank, New-York.
D. K. CULVER.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER. THE CANADA SOUTHERN [illegible]

Is Now Finished,

and will be [illegible] the TOLEDO AND WABASH [illegible] CANADA SOUTHERN [illegible] THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE [illegible] through, will be of [illegible] Buffalo [illegible] railroad [illegible] profitable investment [illegible] best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1903, with interest at Seven per Cent. [illegible] April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

[illegible] annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds [illegible]
Registered Bonds [illegible]
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY

IS NOW OPENED AND IN OPERATION FOR SIXTY miles westerly from the Wabash River, over which the Bridge is [illegible] Twenty-five miles more to Decatur will be [illegible] May 1, completing the WESTERN [illegible] of eighty-five miles.

Rolling Stock sufficient for a large [illegible] chased, and the Road will open with a [illegible] freight business amply sufficient to [illegible] bond interest.

Large and permanent orders for delivery of [illegible] over the whole line have already been received.

The FIRST MORTGAGE [illegible] GOLD BONDS, [illegible] Sinking Fund, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the agents of the Company.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., 14 Wall-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

TO INVESTORS.
BUFFALO CITY SEVEN PER CENT. PUBLIC PARK BONDS.
Interest, June and December, in this City.
Principal due Dec. 1, 18[illegible].
For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. [illegible] Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, April [illegible], 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until [illegible] FRIDAY, May 2, for the purchase of [illegible] Two hundred thousand [illegible] dollars Seven Per Cent. [illegible] 1919, interest payable January and July. [illegible] must be offered in addition to accrued interest. [illegible] The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not for the interest of the city.
T. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. [illegible] NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1873.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL election of this Company the transfer-books will close on [illegible] and be reopened [illegible] 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS on real estate [illegible] prettiest part of the village of [illegible] Willing to pay a bonus [illegible] title and value, apply to [illegible] *American* [illegible] 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Interest [illegible] and is paid [illegible] July 1 of each year. Present rate of interest SIX per cent. Money deposited on or before May 1 will bear interest from the 1st. Bank, No. [illegible] st., open every day [illegible] remain open [illegible] 7 P. M. Bank-books in English, German, and French. [illegible] QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN-UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. [illegible] MONEY DEPOSITED [illegible] from the 1st of MAY [illegible] per ANNUM, [illegible] Bank open daily from 10 A. M. [illegible] MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also, from 5 to [illegible]
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAEFFER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, [illegible] MARBLE [illegible] ers, monuments, at prices [illegible] Marble turning for the trade.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE [illegible] ST. NICHOLAS, 7TH, 8TH, AND 10TH AVS., 3D, 126TH, 127TH, 128TH, AND 131ST STS.,

By order of DAVID M. CLARKSON and others, under the direction of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE FIFTY-SIX LOTS

ON THE ABOVE-NAMED AVENUES AND STREETS.

SIXTY PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY known as **THE BRADHURST ESTATE,** Comprising 126 Lots, situated on ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 147TH, 148TH, AND 149TH STS., AND FORT GEORGE, ON 10TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs, under the direction of Thomas Henry Nicoll, Esq., attorney, the above-described valuable property.

The property having been in the family for over 60 years.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three, five, or seven years. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Original abstracts can be seen at office of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Attorney, No. 30 Pine-st.

Maps will be ready in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 18TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AND LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET—The valuable property, comprising about three lots of land, with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the north side of 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., (129.2 feet east of Broadway,) being 81.9 feet front by 92 feet in depth. This property, being near Broadway and Union-square, is one of the most valuable business properties now offering.

BOULEVARD—Four lots, situate on the east side of the Boulevard, commencing on the south-east corner of 63d-st., each about 25x98 feet.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction,

On MONDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No 111 Broadway:

NINETY PLOTS, or 128 LOTS, WITH DWELLING AND BARN, near Macomb's Dam, Westchester, adjoining Central-av. Boulevard, between 165th and 166th sts., and near JUDGE SMITH'S CENTRAL-AVENUE HOTEL. Lots are within a few minutes' walk of Central and Hudson River Railroad Depots, and but twenty-five minutes from 42d-st. depot. Access by steamer in Summer from City in less than one hour. Natural drainage and beautiful situation. SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. Maps ready at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY Sheriff's Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 30,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

(By order of the undersigned, Trustees of Walter Roche.)

EIGHTH-AVENUE (north-east corner of 55th-st.)—Four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four-story French-roof brown-stone, No. 257 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half interest of seven lots and part of lot, north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., each lot 25x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot, south side of 100th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.

MULBERRY-STREET—No. 27, house and lot, 25x74.

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94.

BAXTER-STREET—No. 121, front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN,
JAMES LYNCH,
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Trustees.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The valuable four-story brown-stone first-class house, (Columbia College lease,) No. 65 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 22.6x100.5.

On SAME DAY, on account of a former purchaser:

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av., 25x100.5 each.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY C. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, and dealers in New-Jersey, New-York, and Long Island Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

TUESDAY, April 29, 1873.

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

EIGHTY-FIVE DESIRABLE BUILDING PLOTS in the Fifth Ward of the CITY OF NEWARK.

By order of ARTHUR DEVINE, Esq.

These lots are situated in the business portion of the city, near East Ferry-street Station, bounded by Hamburg-place, Lafayette and Elm sts.; streets all graded, curbed, and flagged; gas, water, and sewer all complete; assessments all paid and surroundings first-class.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, or ARTHUR DEVINE, Real Estate Dealer, No. 770 Broad-st., Newark.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. [illegible] Wooster-st.
Premises known as No. [illegible] West 26th-st.
Premises known as No. 58 Spring-st.
Premises known as No. 49 Leonard-st.
Buildings and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. [illegible] of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A MANSION TO LET—27X40 FEET, WITH extension of 20 feet, partly furnished, or unfurnished, corner of Washington and Green avs.; a fine location, ample lawn, garden and fruit; convenient to cars; twenty minutes to Fulton ferry. Parties desiring the advantages of a suburban residence in the city will find this a rare opportunity. For particulars and permit address J. DAVENPORT, No. 9 Green-av.

SHIP-YARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, foot of North [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, E. D., 100 by 515 feet; also half block above, 100 by 400 feet. Apply at No. 11 Broad-st., from 10 to 1.

TO LET—AT REDUCED PRICES—HOUSES and apartments in Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward; convenient to ferries.
O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAMSBURG AND NINETEENTH WARD—To Let—Houses and apartments at reduced prices; near ferries. O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—HOUSES AND APARTMENTS, convenient to ferries, at reduced rent.
O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, the Agent for Mills, [illegible] & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in this choicest part of the city, a [illegible] four-story brown-stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, painting, &c., being all new and of the best quality, [illegible] lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 33 East 17th-st.

A FINE LARGE STORE, MURRAY-ST.,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
FIVE STORIES....and....GOOD BASEMENT.
IN
PERFECT ORDER..IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Inquire of F. Phillips, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROGRESSIVE PROPERTY.—For sale at low price, to close, six first-class high-stoop brown-stone houses, West 57th-st., 4 stories; high, healthy location, uninterrupted view of Staten Island, North River, contiguous to Central Park, Boulevard, and the great west side improvements. Commission on sale. Apply to T. W. SMITH, on the premises, No. 257 West 57th-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 31ST-ST.—(LATE owner just deceased) very substantial four-story high-stoop house, lot 26x100, for sale, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, at a very reasonable figure. This property has an immense prospective value for business purposes not taken into consideration in price asked to-day.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x50, 22x55, and 18x53. Apply to
WM. C. LESTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-AV., on 11th-st., is a four-story and basement house, two-story extension, eighteen rooms, all improvements, superb order, fine yard, with arbors, fountain, &c., for sale low; other City property taken in part payment.
E. T. WOOLLEY, No. 73 University-place.

BEEKMAN MANSION, NO. 343 EAST 50th-st.—Two acres of ground, nicely laid out; locality, &c., first-class; ready 1st May; entrance left of carriage-gate.

A.—SOUTH-EAST CORNER 3D-AV. and 24th-st., five-story brick building, sold to dissolve partnership; price very low, if sold immediately.
THOS. T. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON LENOX HILL, FURNISHED and painted throughout, No. 165 East 71st-st.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; terms easy.
T. R. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.
STONE RESIDENCE.

The most substantial and comfortable **COUNTRY-SEAT** on **ORANGE MOUNTAIN** FOR SALE or TO LEASE, with *immediate possession.* The owner leaves for Europe, and will dispose of this desirable property at *a very low price and on easy terms.* LOCATION *high*, air healthful, having *views unsurpassed by anything in the country.*

GROUNDS of **FIFTEEN** (or more) **ACRES,** with south-eastern exposure. **HOUSE,** OUT BROWN STONE, with inner wall and partition walls of brick, massively built (by days' work) for owner's own use, with abundant and unfailing supply of water throughout, and every modern convenience. **EIGHTEEN HANDSOME ROOMS** besides kitchen, laundry, butler's room, &c. Ceilings high; ventilation and hot-water heating arrangements perfect. Heavy plate-glass windows, extensive piazzas, bay windows, &c.

PORTER'S LODGE and stable also of stone, of the same durable style as the house; hennery, greenhouse, grapery, &c. Macadamized road one mile to depot. Apply for particulars to

BENJ. TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane,
or
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety, in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-rooms, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address
W. R. DEAN,
Nyack, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FOR RENT AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The country-seat known as the Judge Byington estate; house is large and commodious, and in perfect order, having just been refitted inside and outside; grounds extensive, and location unsurpassed; will be leased with a portion or the whole of grounds attached, or with cottages for servants if required; two trains daily, to and from New-York. Address
HENRY D. CONE, Stockbridge, Mass.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN, &c.,
Desirable residences, furnished or unfurnished,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine improvements, and land in high state of cultivation; MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEW, near New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Apply to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

WHITESTONE—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three new two-story and mansard cottages on the shore at Whitestone, Long-Island, near steamboat-landing, just west of hotel; piazza on two sides, bay window, eleven rooms, eleven closets, all modern conveniences, large gardens, and splendid views of Fort Schuyler, East River, and Long Island Sound; one hour from Wall-st., by two boats, or forty-one trains daily, Flushing and North Side Railroad. Rent, $500 to $600. Price, $7,700, easy terms. Address C. B. WILLIAMS, No. 268 Canal-st., New-York, or Whitestone.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY French-roof house, 22x36, filled in with brick; gas, water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and about an acre well laid out with hedges, shrubbery, trees, &c.; situated in best part of Flushing; less than five minutes' walk from two depots; forty-four trains—for a twenty-foot four-story house in City, between 8th and 34th sts.; will pay difference in cash; no incumbrance. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 92 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STONE mansions to be found outside the City; all conveniences; thirteen rooms; situated on high ground, five minutes from depot, sixteen miles from City; also a number of other places for sale, exchange, or rent, on line of Northern Railroad, N. J.
WILSON & CLARK,
No. 111 Broadway, Basement, Room C.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Stamford, Conn., half a mile east of the depot; house beautifully located; contains all modern improvements; five acres of nice land; fruit of all kinds; carriage-house, stable, &c.; price $25,000. Particulars with
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY located near depot, corner of 5th and Peace sts., Plainfield; all improvements. Inquire of House Agents, Plainfield; VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar, or owner, No. 279 Pearl-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE LOW AT CRANford, N. J., fifty-four minutes on Central Railroad, a fine two-story cottage; eleven rooms, good cellar; lot 50x100. Inquire of A. C. KUCK, No. 57 Reade-st.

AT FLUSHING—A SPLENDID RESIdence; nearly an acre of land; very best location; $2,000 down, balance in yearly installments. J. L. STEELE, Flushing, L. I.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—MANSARD ROOF, fourteen rooms, every improvement; fronts Jefferson Park, corner lot, 86 by 230. For sale, low figures, easy terms; No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 21.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay, near the City of Annapolis, at a great bargain; full particulars in yesterday's *Tribune.* Address PLANTER, Box No. 60, Annapolis, Md.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO care for the Summer, or longer, by a competent man and wife; no family; best City reference or cash security given. Address Johnson, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMILY wishes to get a gentleman's house to care for during the Summer months. Call on or address No. 143 West 39th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,

ON WEST [illegible]-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., three story, high stoop, brick.

ON WEST TWENTY-[illegible]-STREET, between 6th and 7th avs., three story, high stoop, [illegible].

ON WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.

ON WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, four story English basement, $1,800.

ON EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, near Park-av., four story, brown stone.

ON EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, near Park-av., four story, brown stone, English basement.

ON WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, near 6th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.

ON WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, near Madison-av., four story, high stoop, brick.

ON WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone, high stoop, per year, $1,900.

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, corner of 30th-st., four story, brown stone.

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, corner of 64th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine st.
Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
20th-st., near 5th-av.
47th-st., near Broadway.
47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
40th-st., near Park-av.
22d-st., near Madison-av.
34th-st., Madison and 5th avs.
14th-st., 7th and 8th avs.
49th-st.—Two small houses.
Prospect-place, East 42d-st.
17th-st., 2d and 3d avs.
24th-st., near Lexington-av.
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96 and 1,260 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

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FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTAGE TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—One of the most desirable Summer residences in the country.—This new cottage is delightfully located upon a gentle slope of the west shore of the cool and refreshing and justly celebrated Lake George, near General Horn's Landing, and in the midst of the finest hunting, trout and other fishing, and the most enchanting scenery in the Adirondack region. The elegant steamer Minnehaha makes regular trips to the foot of the lake once a day, within a short distance of the cottage. For further particulars address O. B. HINCKLEY, Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON South Broadway, near Yonkers, embracing about thirty acres of fine lawn, with large, well-furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, with modern improvements, stable, barn, &c.; an abundance of fruit, vegetables, &c.; also, the use of cows, chickens, horse, and wagon if wanted; rent moderate. Inquire at the owner's office, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. J. M. KOEHLER.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, OR FOR ONE year, or longer, a beautiful country-seat of about twelve acres, on North Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, opposite Sea-cliff House; is furnished and supplied throughout with water and gas conveniences; a grapery and conservatory among the out-buildings; fruit and ornamental trees in abundance.
Apply to O. G. BENNET,
No. 9 Pine st., or at
No. 51 Broad-st., on first floor.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, FURNISHED; possession 1st of May.—The place is north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; house capacious, in perfect order and nicely and completely furnished; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with extensive chicken yard, &c., and a large ice-house, (filled,) garden spot and ample lawns. For further particulars, inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET IN NO. 84 PACIFIC-ST., Brooklyn.—Second and third floors, four rooms each; gas, water, and water-closet on each floor; bath on second; use of stationary tubs for washing; plenty of closets; will be let together or separately; all in good order; possession immediately; five minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. ferries. Apply to owner, on premises.

TO LET—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WITH barn and out-buildings, and three-quarters of an acre of ground; commands an unsurpassed view of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; will be let very low. Inquire of F. E. ROGERS, Real Estate Agent, No. 480 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or on the premises, corner of Meeker and Stewart avs., Brooklyn.

ON THE HUDSON.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer or one year, a country-seat on the west shore, two and a half miles south of Newburg and seven north of West Point. For location, health, and beauty it is unsurpassed. The house is furnished and pleasure grounds extensive. Garden, ice-house, and fruit upon the place. It is also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers-st.

PROF. HORSFORD, ABSENT FOR THE Summer in Europe, will let his residence, furnished, on Shelter Island; sixteen rooms; library, over 1,000 volumes; Peconic Bay within ten rods of the house; boat, horses, and carriage, new; milch-cow; garden, sixty acres of lawn, twenty varieties of cherries; price $1,000 for the season. Apply to or address W. Z. KING, Greenport, Long Island.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FOR THE SEAson, a very desirable, fully furnished house, on high ground, and with fine views of the Hudson; suitable for a Summer or Winter residence for a large family; rooms are large and airy; gas and water in house; rent reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or LEWIS ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED—A FULLY AND handsomely furnished small three-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be let to a responsible party of adults for six months, or longer. For further particulars address House, Box 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber, furnished, at Rye, on Long Island Sound, with garden, stable and ice-house, &c., for the Summer or year; it is one hour from the Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City Hall; five acres, good garden and grapery, ice-house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 10 to 12.

A 1.—LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 153 West 13th-st., to let; parlor floor, three sleeping-rooms, front and back basements and laundry, range, hot water, stationary tubs; neighborhood first class. Apply on the premises.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway,
offers for rent, the first-class brown-stone front four-story high-stoop dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th-st.; rent $2,500 per annum.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 10th-st., near 2d-av., four-story brick, high stoop, 25x60x100; good order; will be rented at $1,800.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FULLY OR PARTIALLY FURnished, the house No. 74 Union-place, corner 4th-av. and 19th-st.; house is 26x60; lot 26x150, with handsome court-yard in front. Apply to
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—LAKE MAHOPAC—A HANDSOME double house, eleven rooms, unfurnished; barn and carriage-house; large garden, and ten acres pasturage and orchard; $300; if desired, fifty additional acres; situation beautiful; every fruit. Photograph at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, AT FORDHAM, near depot, commodious dwelling, stable, and grounds; also, two large cottages and grounds. Apply to POTTER BROTHERS or B. F. HASKIN, Fordham, near depot, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 119 Broadway.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful medium-size house; reduced rent to desirable tenant; immediate possession; owner on premises.

WEST 38TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house for rent, fully and elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; in complete order. For permits apply to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth loft in building No. 28 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 96 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel; very light. Also, a loft in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A NEAT, comfortable cottage, having nine rooms; only five minutes' walk from the station; about one-half acre of land attached; rent, $600. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, No. 249 East 116th-st., New-York, to let at $900, and two handsome houses at Bayonne, N. J., to let for $600; contains every modern improvement.
JOHN L. LINDSAY, Owner, 289 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FINE residence with large grounds, near Brick Church Station; will be rented at a low rent to a reliable party. Address BUSINESS, Box 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop dwelling-house, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; good neighborhood. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—PART OF A PRIvate house; $80 per month; also a large, handsomely-furnished house. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, A NICE PLACE of two acres; house, thirteen rooms; fruit abundant; fine river view; carriage-house, &c.; rent $900. JOHN WEBBER, No. 283 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

AT FLUSHING—TO RENT, FURNISHED, a very nice cottage; $50 per month. J. L. STEELE, Flushing, L. I.

TO LET—CHEAP, A NEAT THREE-STORY brown-stone house, furnished, for six months. Apply on the premises, No. 341 East 20th-st.

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LONG BRANCH, N. J.

TO LET—Under the new Ocean Hotel, on the shore between the Mansion House and the United States Hotel, three stores, Nos. 3, 5, and 6; each 18x27, with gas-fixtures; suitable for a ladies' shoe-store, which is much wanted; also, boots, stationery, and gentlemen's furnishing goods; rent, $400. Also, on Chelsea-av., adjoining the hotel, and opposite the Mansion House, three stores, suitable for fruit and confectionery, ladies' hair-dressing, or dress-making; rent, with gas-fixtures, $150 to $200. Apply to
A. D. VANDOREN, Long Branch, or
S. COHEN, No. 53 Greene-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.

AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, on the NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, within five minutes of the depot, a large mansion-house; eighteen rooms, modern improvements, complete order, carriage-house, stables, greenhouse, and ten acres of land, all in splendid condition; fine view of the Long Island Sound for miles; immediate possession; rent low. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 56 EAST 12TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av., containing two stores with five dwelling rooms, at rate of $3,000 for one year, $3,500 for two years, $3,000 for three years, and $3,500 on a five years' lease, if rented before 1st of May.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

$1,000—**TO RENT**—AT $1,000 PER ANnum, the first-class house No. 15 Tompkins'-place, Brooklyn, few doors from Harrison-st.; first-rate location; house is three story, high-stoop, brick, 24 feet front, extra deep lot.
BIKER, HESSE & CO.
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 512 WEST 22D-ST.; good neighborhood; wide street; house is in good order; rent moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A FLOOR TO LET—NEWLY PAPERED and painted; four rooms, kitchen, and bath-room; gas, hot and cold water; rent, $50 a month. No. 1,168 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE family only. No. 15 Park-av.; rent $300 per month. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,
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Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway,
offers for rent, store and dwelling, No. 131 Waverley-place; will rent altogether or separately; rent $1,200 per annum; also entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th-av.; six rooms and bath-room; now being put in perfect order; rent $700 per annum.

A.—1.—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, and subcellar brick dwelling, high stoop, first class, No. 6 Lafayette-place, near Great Jones-st., 27 feet front, 80 feet deep. I will rent to a first-class tenant for dwelling or business purposes for one or two years at $2,500 per year. C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

A-A.—TWO FINE DWELLINGS FOR sale or to let, very cheap, and on easy terms; fifty minutes from City Hall; commutation, $68 a year; forty-four trains a day, from 5 A. M. to midnight; price, $7,800 and $9,300—WORTHY of attention; fine neighborhood. Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NOS. 8 AND 10 EAST HOUSTON-st., four doors east of Broadway, together or separate, the second and third floors, each forty feet square, with good hoistway, and suitable for any light business. Inquire of J. J. GORHAM, No. 4 East Houston-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VACANT LOT, 25x125, on north side Morton-st., between Washington and West sts. Apply to EDWD. TIMPSON, Room No. 11, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., or ROBT. SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The parlor floor of building No. 59 East 9th-st., north side, between Broadway and University-place; rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire on premises, or of JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 425 Broome-st.

LARGE STORE TO LET—25X107, 100 feet west of Broadway, in Grand-st., adjoining Lord & Taylor's. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, north side.

A.—TO RENT, LOW—A MURRAY-street store; five stories, brown-stone front, 25x100 feet; a long lease to good parties for the whole or part; worth seeing.
F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FACTORY PROPERTY TO LET, WITH or without steam power, on Imlay, near Summit-st., Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

CARPENTER-SHOP TO LET—AT NO. 45 Thomas-st.; two floors and good cellar; rent $600. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, in the new building, No. 76 Park-place.

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Will Shortly Close!
NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS JUST ADDED.

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LEIGHTON HOUSE,
NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.

This delightful Summer resort, beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River, will be reopened under new management May 1.

The house has been enlarged and refitted, the grounds improved and made attractive with shady walks, fountains, Summer-houses, and fine lawns; chalybeate, iron, springs. Fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing, billiard-room, and stabling.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address Box No. 400 Post-office, New-York.
FREDERICK BERGER,
Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to
W. B. COLEMAN.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Sec'y.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-gap; elevation 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroads. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR INDIVIDUALS or families, on the borders of Lake Champlain, en route to the Adirondacks and Saranac Lakes, and opposite City of Burlington; large airy rooms; well-furnished table and pleasant grounds. For particulars address Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THE GRAND View House will open May 1. Location unsurpassed for pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the advantages of country living. Particulars at No. 45 5th-av.

A LADY IN THE COUNTRY DESIRES to take a few children to board for the Summer; good references. Call at No. 244 West 42d-st.

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ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied.
J. M. HORTON & CO.,
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Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. 1,264 Broadway.

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HARNESS, SADDLERY, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.
C. B. SMITH & [illegible], No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

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at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BAY HORSE, seven years old, 16.1 hands; for single or double harness; warranted sound and kind; can trot in 3¼ minutes. Call at private stable, No. 33 East 32d-st., any hour up to 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE, warranted perfectly sound and kind; a bay, near fifteen hands high, eight years old, very stylish. Inquire of J. STRIDE, Langan's stable, No. 137 West 39th st.

WANTED—TO MATCH OR SELL, A VERY fine carriage-horse; dark brown, with black points; 15½ hands high; five years old; sound and kind in double or single harness. Inquire at No. 61 West 18th-st., where he may be seen.

A VERY FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR sale.—Bay, fifteen and three-fourth hands high, five years old, perfectly sound and kind; can be driven in single and double harness. Call before 11 o'clock at No. 130 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME STYLish, sixteen hand, dark brown horse; good stepper, black points, long tail; six years old; sound and perfectly clean limbs. Apply at private stable, No. 59 West 44th-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY PHAETON; ALSO, A second-hand coupé rockaway; both in good order, but little used by a private family.
Apply to JOHN FLYNN, Carriage-maker,
80th-st. and Grand Boulevard.

FOR SALE—FINE TEAM GENTLEMAN'S carriage horses and clarence, in first-class order; also, one six-seated phaeton, Brewster's make. Apply at Langan's stables, No. 142 West 39th st.

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RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suites of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 51 9TH-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.,
Rooms handsomely furnished to rent, with or without board, (singly or en suite,) in a small private family; references exchanged.

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At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDERS WANTED.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with a suite of rooms on second story, with or without board, in a strictly private, small family of adults, within a short distance of Central Park; the use of a pleasure boat will be allowed, and room for a horse and vehicle in advertiser's stable, as the object is merely to lessen expenses; terms will be moderate for a refined and comfortable home; references exchanged. Address Mr. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS house occupied by a strictly private family; a nicely-furnished second floor, and back parlor on first floor, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

TWO ELEGANT PARLORS, BASEment, kitchen, pantry, dining, bed, and bath-room, high-stoop house; all improvements and conveniences; separate meter; possession immediately. No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d-av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FLOORS to let to a party of gentlemen or club. Also, one large room suitable for a billiard-room. Full or partial board supplied.
Inquire at No. 18 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., handsome large front rooms, with first-class board; permanent or transient; families preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, two small rooms; references.

5TH-AV., NO. 341—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with first-class board; private table if preferred; reference exchanged.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.
DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.
References.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Third floor and room on fourth floor to let, with board from May 1. References exchanged.

NO. 110 MADISON-AV.
Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without partial board.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.
Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board, near 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, two small rooms. References.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 224.—VERY DESIRAble large handsome suite of rooms to rent, with or without private table; also two other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; coolest and quietest location in town.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., back parlor; board if desired. Also, upper front room; board if desired. No May moving. Reference required.

HARLEM.—TO LET—IN 127TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a large front room, furnished, without board, to one or two gentlemen. Address M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRAble second floor, newly painted, with unexceptionable private table; also two front rooms on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with liberal table and handsome suite of rooms; references; two rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH-ST.—AT MRS. Pitkins', two suites of front rooms on second and third floors, vacant from May 1. Permanent parties only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 224.—VERY DESIRABLE second floor of five rooms, with or without private table; also, two other rooms; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with first-class board, a desirable second floor. No. 50 West 46th-st.; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (AMERICAN) will let to a gentleman a front room; all improvements; full or partial board. No. 235 West 34th-st.

NO 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Second floor to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN—A reception room, furnished or unfurnished. No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 206 9TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.—Pleasant well-furnished rooms to let with board; all the comforts of a home; from $6 to $8 per week.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, FOR family or single gentlemen, at No. 253 West 14th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished rooms on parlor, second, and fourth floors; front or back; families or gentlemen.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or single.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in choice locations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL medium-sized house to let; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with private table if desired, to adults. References.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON PARLOR floor, to let, with private table, at Summer rates, No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5TH-av., one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 25 GREAT JONES-ST.—FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board; references.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also hall-room. No. 33 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ONE hour from New-York, for man and wife, two small children, and nurse; or would take a furnished cottage if reasonable. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. C. L., Box 1,730 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—without board, by a gentleman, on Lexington-av., or its immediate vicinity, above 24th-st. at not over $5 per week. Address H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, Business Manager of the world-famed LYDIA THOMPSON.
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
has the honor to announce the close of the dramatic season of 1872-3 throughout the United States by
SEVEN GALA PERFORMANCES
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, commencing MONDAY,
May 5, with
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
EVERY EVENING of the WEEK and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
during which the
"Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
the most complete burlesque organization in the world, will present their full repertoire
at

POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES,
POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES,

and
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
The pieces will be presented with the aid of FULL CHORUS and CORPS DE BALLET, together with the SPECIALTIES, MARKED FEATURES of the company, including the
SKATORIAL PHENOMENON,
MAJOR NEWELL, THE LILLIPUTIAN WONDER, in his performance upon PARLOR SKATES, which has no parallel.

Stage Manager..............HARRY BECKETT
Musical Director..............WM. WITHERS, Jr.

MONDAY EVENING, May 5, BLUE BEARD.
"That's the sort of a man I am."
TUESDAY EVENING, May 6, KENILWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, LURLINE.
"And yet I am not happy."
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, ROBIN HOOD.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, Benefit of Miss THOMPSON, ALADDIN. "Will take 'em in."
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
LAST APPEARANCES.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Boxes accommodating four persons, $6; orchestra, $1 50; balcony circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
The sale of boxes and seats will commence at the Academy of Music Monday, April 28, and may be had at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
JAMES E. HAYES..............MANAGER
THE PUBLIC VOICE,
THE PUBLIC PRESS,
INDORSE IT.
THE PUBLIC CATERER,
in consequence, announces that he will continue
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
to present,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THE FIFTH EDITION OF
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY,
THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED BY THE AUTHOR.
New Cast,
New Burlesque Opening,
New Scenery,
New Music,
New Tricks and Effects,
AND AN ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME.
The following Specialty Artists will appear, assisting in this CARNIVAL OF FUN:
THE WILSON BROTHERS,
GYMNASTS EXTRAORDINARY.
WILLIAM and HARRY JEE,
CHAMPION HAT-SPINNERS OF THE WORLD,
in their famous specialty, entitled
MUSICAL ROCKS.
AMERICUS, the wonderful INFANT VIOLINIST.
Last week of Prof. NELSON and SONS.
First appearance of the peerless Mlle. MORLACCHI,
in her unrivaled
DIVERTISSEMENTS TERPSICOREAN.
Revival of the great RAILROAD SCENE.
COMIC SKATING ACT.
A new Historical Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the
LAST FIVE NIGHTS AND
LAST MATINEE OF
MR. SOTHERN
IN
DAVID GARRICK,
AND
DUNDREARY, MARRIED AND SETTLED,
Which pieces will be presented with the following eminent artists:

Mr. SOTHERN,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. BISHOP,
Mr. CARROLL,	Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. LEONARD,	Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. EDWIN,	Mr. CURRAN,
Mr. PECK.	
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS,	Mme. PONISI
Miss FANNY FOSTER,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3,
First time in this City, with NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS, Mr. H. J. BYRON'S comedy, entitled
THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING,
In which Mr. Southern will sustain his original character of
SQUIRE CHUCKLES.
The cast comprises the names of Mr. SOTHERN, J. B. POLK, Mr. BISHOP, J. W. CARROLL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss VANDYKE, (her first appearance,) and Mme. PONISI.
Box-plan open one month in advance.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely, and carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOUCICAULT.
Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great Irish Comedian,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT.
LAST NIGHTS
of his popular Irish Drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE.
LAST NIGHTS
of his beautiful Comedy-Drama,
KERRY.
MR. BOUCICAULT
as SHAUN THE POST and KERRY.
Mr. Shiel Barry as Michael Feeny.
MATINEE of ARRAH NA POGUE
on SATURDAY at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Reappearance of MISS NEILSON
On MONDAY MAY 12,
On which occasion will be produced for the first time in New-York, after long preparation, the grand Historical and Romantic Drama of
AMY ROBSART,
by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous historical romance of "Kenilworth,"
in which.........MISS NEILSON.........will sustain her original character of
AMY ROBSART.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
Theatre Crowded to the Doors,
Unbounded Enthusiasm,
Roars of Laughter.
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS,
"The finest programme of IRELAND ever presented in this country."
FRANK MACEVOY'S
NEW HIBERNICON;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
IRISH COMEDY and CHARACTER COMPANY.
Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Admission, 50c.
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
General Admission, 50c.; Children, 15c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Postponed until SATURDAY EVENING, May 3,
on account of a death in Ole Bull's family.
Assisted by the members of the Ole Bull Concert Company.
The favorite young American Prima Donna,
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY,
The popular and celebrated Baritone Comique,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
And the eminent pianist,
MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK.
Admission..$1
Reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale by diagram at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Fred. Rullman's General Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

AT STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1873.
Addresses on the DISCOVERY, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY and Application in SURGERY of Anæsthetics, by
J. MARION SIMS, M. D.,
Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
And Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.
(With brilliant and novel experiments.)
Closing with an address by
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
MAYOR HAVEMEYER will preside.
Admission, with seat, $1. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ART AUCTION.
All the fine paintings, water colors, and portfolios, belong to George Harvey, A. N. A., will be sold on the evening of THURSDAY, May 1, at the Rockwood Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., where they are now on exhibition free.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
LOUIS DURR'S HISTORICAL COLLECTION, comprising over 300 paintings by the best masters, from the fourteenth century down to the present time, now open from 2 to 10 P. M., for the benefit of
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, in the
GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
Entrance on 4th-av., near 14th-st.
Admission during the day, 50 cents; in the evening, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-EIGHTH Annual Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES is now open DAY and EVENING, 23d st., corner of 4th-av.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

YE LAST TYME TO HEAR
YE PSALMODISTS OF 1773.
MONDAY, April 28.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

HOWARD MISSION CHOIR, AT Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Sunday-school Concert, SUNDAY EVENING, April 27, 1873, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

PETITE SALLE OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.—A lecture will be delivered by Mlle. G. D'HERY, WEDNESDAY, 30th April, at 12½, exclusively for the ladies. Subject: *Les Femmes.* Tickets, one dollar, at F. W. Christern's, No. 77 University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Twenty-[illegible]
DIVORCE.
The great drama of the times.
EVERY NIGHT.

All novelties postponed for the present, and every evening at 8 will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S very brilliant drama of society entitled DIVORCE.
Characters by

Miss CLARA MORRIS,	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss FANNY MORANT,	Miss LINDA DIETZ,
Miss SARA JEWETT,	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss NELLY MORTIMER,	Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD.
Mr. GEO. CLARKE,	Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,	Mr. HENRY CRISP,
Mr. D. WHITING,	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Mr. GEO. DEVERE,	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN,
Mr. J. A. MACKAY,	Mr. W. BEEKMAN,

and others.
Magnificent new scenery by Mr. JAS. ROBERTS.
A DIVORCE MATINEE
Saturday at 1½ o'clock.

Box sheet open ten days in advance. In preparation a special and brilliant revival of MAN AND WIFE. Also a powerful new play of extraordinary emotional effect.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
DIVORCE!!
WITH ITS PERFECT ORIGINAL CAST!!!
ALFRED ADRIANSE, who regarded marriage as an episode and found it fate..............Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
CAPTAIN LYNDE, a friend in need indeed, and a friend in the way..Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Rev. HARRY DUNCAN, successor to the martyrs..............Mr. HENRY CRISP
DE WOLF DE WITT, an excellent authority on the management of wives..............Mr. WM. DAVIDGE
TEMPLETON JITT, Esq., of the New-York Bar..............Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. BURRITT, ex-policeman and private Detective..............Mr. CHARLES FISHER
PAM, his partner..............Mr. J. A. MACKAY
Judge KEMP, a relic of the last generation..............Mr. D. WHITING
Dr. LANG, late of Bloomingdale Asylum..............Mr. GEO. DEVERE
JIM, with a new system of naturalizing aliens..............Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
RICHARD, Adrianse's man..............Mr. CARROLL
CHRISTMAS, one of the emancipated..............Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
GUINEA, another of the same sort..............Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Wedding Guests, Visitors, &c., &c.
Mrs. TEN EYCK, a mother of society, who has provided well for her two daughters..............Miss FANNY MORANT
Miss LU TEN EYCK, who made the Newport match..............Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Miss FANNY TEN EYCK, who got the best match of the season, after all..............Miss CLARA MORRIS
Mrs. JUDGE KEMP, the partner of the relic..............Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
GRACE, "our niece," for whom we must find something, after the dear girls are provided for..............Miss LINDA DIETZ
FLORA PENFIELD, a bud in the Florida Groves..............Miss SARA JEWETT
KITTY CROSBIE, who is satisfied with her own way..............Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
MOLLY, the maid..............Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
LENNY..............Miss GRIFFITHS
ALFRED, a child..............ANNIE

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

The box office for the sale of tickets and reserved seats is open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M. Seats may always be secured one week in advance.
An extra ticket-office for the convenience of the public is opened at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Mr. DALY
begs to announce that, as a fitting close for the present very brilliant season, his first at this magnificent theatre, he has arranged with the world-known artist,
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
to produce here his famous and original dramatic romance of
MONTE CRISTO.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 28, 1873,
and every evening during the present week, will be acted for the first time in this City Mr. CHARLES FECHTER'S dramatization, in five acts, of Alexander Dumas' celebrated romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.

Every scene new, by....George Heister, Louis Duflocq, and G. W. Dayton.
The mechanical effects, (all new,) by
Thomas Kelly and assistants
The properties by..............Robert Cutler
Costumes by..............Mme. Fuchette

THE CAST.
Edmund Dantes..........Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
Noirtier..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
(His first appearance here.)
Albert de Moncerf..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
(Of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)
Villefort..........Mr. D'Orsay Ogden
Fernand..........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
(Of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)
Danglars..........Mr. J. B. Studley
Caderousse..........Mr. Charles Leclercq
(His first appearance in this country.)
Abbe Faira..........Mr. George Devere
(Of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)
M. Morel..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Old Dantes..........Mr. J. M. Golden
Penelon..........Mr. Serle
Brigadier..........Mr. Jas. G. Peakes
First Police Agent..........Mr. Jas. A. Meade
Second Police Agent..........Mr. E. Chapman
Governor of the Prison..........Mr. E. Pierce
Germain..........Mr. D. Bebee
Commissary of Police..........Mr. A. G. Enos
Sailors, fishermen, Catalans, guests, &c.
Mercedes..........Miss Lizzie Price
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Carconte..........Mrs. Chapman
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mlle. Danglars..........Miss Josephine Henry
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Catalan..........Miss Cora Cassidy

SYNOPSIS.
ACT I.
SCENE 1.—The Catalan Village.
(By Heister.)
SCENE 2.—Villefort's Cabinet.
(By Heister.)
SCENE 3.—The Reserve Inn.
(By Dayton.)
ACT II.
SCENE 1.—An apartment at the Count de Moncerf's.
(By Duflocq.)
SCENE 2.—The Cells of the Chateau D'If.
(By Duflocq.)
SCENE 3.—The Cemetery of the Chateau D'If.
(By Duflocq.)
ACT III.
SCENE.—The Inn of the Pont du Gard.
(By Dayton.)
ACT IV.
SCENE.—Conservatory at the Count de Moncerf's.
(By Heister.)
ACT V.
SCENE.—The Forest of Vincennes. Morning.
(By Heister.)
After the first act eighteen years are supposed to elapse.

A MATINEE OF
MONTE CRISTO
SATURDAY AT 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.
The entirely new and brilliant ballet spectacle pantomime
AZRAEL, OR THE MAGIC CHARM.
AZRAEL, OR THE MAGIC CHARM.
MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW as CLOWN and PANTALOON, LANNIER and PITTERI in NEW DANCES.
THREE GRAND BALLETS.
SIXTY CORPS DE BALLET.
EXTRA AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
First appearance in America of the sensation gymnast
LULU, LULU, LULU,
LULU, LULU,
LULU.
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD,
in a series of marvelous and thrilling exploits, and
THE WONDROUS FLIGHT THROUGH SPACE.
Box-office for the sale of seats open at 8 A. M.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WOODS' MUSEUM. DOM. MURRAY.
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
FIRST TIME	SPECIAL FOR MATINEE PERFORMANCES.
of the celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, in his great drama of BLOOD MONEY, BLOOD MONEY, with efficient cast.	The beautiful and gifted artiste, Miss JENNIE MORTON, in the sensational drama of the FEMALE DETECTIVE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

The English Investigation—Testimony Taken Yesterday.

The Legislative Committee on Grievances, empowered to inquire relative to the imprisonment of Stephen English, at the instigation of F. S. Winston for libel, met again yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mr. Herrick presiding, and Messrs. Abbott and Townsend being present. John K. Porter appeared as counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, O. T. Attwood counsel for the committee, and Thomas Darlington for Stephen English.

The first witness called was Prof. Bartlett, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who testified that he was formerly Professor of Mathematics, &c., at West Point. In 1869, while Mr. Homans was actuary of the Mutual Life, witness with Prof. Church, was selected to investigate and report upon the question of post-mortem dividends, and came to the conclusion that such dividends as had been allowed by Homans were in violation of the charter of the company, and that Homans was incompetent to act as actuary.

Mr. George F. Hope, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, here stated that his time was very valuable, and if the committee could take his testimony a great favor would be conferred. Prof. Bartlett, therefore, gave way. Mr. Hope then testified that he had taken an action against Stephen English for libel, after having repeatedly warned him that, unless he desisted in his persistent attacks upon his company and himself, such action would be taken. Witness had sustained a heavy pecuniary loss by these unjust libels. English never served an answer to the witness' complaint, and witness, therefore, went before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found against English for libel against the company and the witness personally.

Prof. Bartlett resumed. The special committee, to whom was referred the matter of disagreement between the formulas of Mr. Homans and witness, in conjunction with Prof. Church, as to the matter of the post-mortem dividends, made a report, the point of which is embraced in the following extract:

> We feel no difficulty in saying that the formulas of Profs. Bartlett and Church cannot be regarded as unsafe to the company, or appreciably inequitable to the members. In conclusion, we cannot but commend the solicitude manifested by the President and the Insurance Committee in their endeavors to attain the most exact equity in the administration of the vast interest of which they are trustees. It is only another proof of the sound principles which have actuated the directors of the company from its foundation, and have led to its unexampled and well-deserved prosperity.

Judge O. H. Palmer, Solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was next called, and testified that he had been connected with the company for eleven or twelve years as trustee and member of the Finance Committee. He was Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the charges made in 1870 against Mr. Homans.

Judge Palmer, in answer to Mr. Darlington's cross-examination, said he did not recollect any copy of the charges having been served on Mr. Homans, except a letter sent to him in January, 1871. They investigated the matter without calling Mr. Homans, and made a report which was furnished to the Board of Trustees. He never received any financial accommodation from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and did not understand what was meant by the question. He was chief of the Law Department of the company, and received a salary, besides being a trustee.

A recess was then taken by the committee.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess the committee resumed the inquiry by calling John Wadsworth, one of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who testified that he had been one of the trustees for about twenty-five years.

He explained in detail the presentation of the new formulas by Mr. Homans and by Profs. Bartlett and Church, what had given rise thereto, and what was the final result, all of which had already been put in evidence. Witness also detailed the particulars of Mr. Homans' separation from the company, and the disagreement that arose relative to the division of the surplus.

Examination resumed—During Mr. Homans' connection with the Mutual Life he was supposed to be entirely devoted to the interests of the company, and when it was found that he was acting for other companies it caused great dissatisfaction among the managers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

To Mr. Darlington—Profs. Bartlett and Church were selected at Mr. Homans' suggestion. Witness had never received any salary or compensation since his connection with the company, except the regular fees for meetings and such expenses that might accrue from some special adjustment of claims. The President's salary is $25,000 per year.

Mr. Robert Sewell, of the firm of Sewell & Pearce, private counsel of F. S. Winston, testified that he had been employed as special counsel of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He had been engaged as counsel in the suits against the *Insurance Times*. At one time Stephen English was very favorably disposed toward the company, and after the investigation of the company before the Insurance Superintendent, English, in May, 1870, published a very laudatory article in favor of the company, and, in June, said the company had "come out of the trial like virgin gold," &c. [Witness here read several extracts from the volume of the *Insurance Times* for 1870.] By witness' advice Mr. Winston prosecuted Stephen English. Witness was empowered to conduct the prosecution on behalf of both the company and Mr. Winston. While preparing a complaint the number of the *Insurance Times* for January, 1873, was published, and contained additional libels. Witness made a special affidavit for the libels in the January number, and the papers were laid before Chief Justice Barbour, who fixed the amount of bail, without any suggestion of witness, at $20,000. The other papers were laid before Judge Barrett, and he also fixed the bail at $20,000. Witness then detailed the escape of English to New-Jersey to avoid arrest, the proceedings taken in the Supreme Court of Hudson County, and final arrest of English.

The witness next detailed the circumstances of the report of the Legislative Committee in the McCullogh investigation in 1870. While in Albany, "Tom" Fields handed him a copy of a report, which he said was to be presented to the Legislature a few minutes before the final adjournment, and asked witness to take it home and read it. Witness found that it was a very damaging document, and would injure the company. As it was unjust in every particular, he felt very much hurt at the result, and while thus influenced by his feelings was met by William M. Tweed. Mr. Tweed asked what was the matter. Witness explained the trouble, and Mr. Tweed, remarking that it was an outrage, said he would prevent the presentation. Witness accompanied Mr. Tweed to the Senate Chamber, and Fields was sent for. Witness was present at the interview, and the final result was that the obnoxious report was never presented. Not a single dollar was paid to either Mr. Tweed or Mr. Fields; of that the witness was positive.

The committee then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The Death of Detective Wooldridge.

Detective Napoleon B. Wooldridge, of the Central Office, whose death at his residence, No. 134 White-street, after a protracted illness, was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was born in this City on Jan. 25, 1824. He was for a number of years a member of the old Municipal Police force, and continued so until the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department in 1857, when he decided to cast his lot with his old commander, Judge Dowling, then Captain of the Sixth Precinct, and refused allegiance to the new régime. He remained out of the police force until April 4, 1862, when he was reappointed and assigned to the Sixth Precinct. He was placed on special duty by Capt. Jourdan, and remained in that capacity until Capt. Jourdan was made Superintendent of Police, in April, 1870, when he, Wooldridge, was transferred to the detective squad at the Central Office. The deceased took part with Capt. Jourdan in many of his detective exploits, and was always deemed a capable and reliable officer. He leaves a widow and two sons and a daughter to mourn his death. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock on Monday morning from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Duane-street and City Hall-place, where high mass will be celebrated, and will be attended by the detective force and members of the department.

Capt. Irving and Detectives Radford, McCord, Farley, Eustace, Keirns, Heidelberg, and Kelso will act as pall-bearers.

Shooting Affrays Last Evening.

At 7 o'clock last evening, Serapio Serpa, of No. 340 Bedford-avenue, and Manuel Mantilla, of No. 648 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, both Spaniards, and hitherto friends, were drinking together in the cabaret of Leon Martinez, in the basement of No. 95 Maiden-lane. After indulging in several glasses of wine, a dispute arose between them in regard to the Republican revolution in Spain and its effect on the Cuban insurrection. An angry altercation ensued, and Serpa becoming terribly enraged at some remark made by Mantilla, drew a revolver, and, leveling it at his antagonist, fired. The ball from the weapon took effect in Mantilla's left jaw, inflicting a dangerous wound. Mantilla was taken to Park Hospital, where his wound was properly dressed. He was subsequently removed to his home in Brooklyn by his friends. Serpa was arrested, and locked up at the Beekman-street Police Station.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Wm. H. Morton, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and Michael Costello, of No. 340 Pearl-street, became engaged in a quarrel in the drinking saloon of [illegible] Johnston, at the corner of South and Fulton streets. During the fracas which ensued Morton drew a revolver and fired at Costello, shooting him through the right [illegible] was taken [illegible] wound was dressed. [illegible] locked up at the [illegible] Station.

BOLD ROBBERIES.

[illegible]

Reports were received at the Police Central Office yesterday of two robberies, which, for boldness of execution, are unequaled by any of the numerous achievements of the thieving fraternity chronicled in this City for months past. The following are the circumstances attending these robberies, as far as ascertained:

On Wednesday morning last, Capt. Pedro Aguilero, of the Italian bark Francisco, lying at the wharf foot of Fourth-street, East River, called on Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct, at the Union Market Police Station, and reported that between 3 and 4 o'clock on that morning his vessel had been boarded by a gang of four or five river thieves, who, after severely beating one of the crew who was on watch on the deck at the time, descended into the cabin, where he was asleep. They stole a quantity of wearing apparel and a valuable watch belonging to Capt. Aguilero, with which they succeeded in making their escape. Capt. Aguilero also stated that the thieves, in their hasty search of the cabin, had overlooked a pair of pantaloons hanging near his berth, in one of the pockets of which was $400 in greenbacks. Capt. Murphy detailed Ward Detective Charles O'Connor to work up the case, and on investigating the matter the officer found that at the hour given above a row-boat containing five men came alongside the bark with muffled oars. The men quickly ascended to the deck of the vessel, which they gained before the Italian sailor on watch was aware of their presence. The sailor was so thoroughly frightened at the sudden appearance of the thieves that he failed to give an alarm. He was seized by the intruders and thrown down on the deck. Regaining his lost courage he made a desperate resistance, and his assailants beat him about the head with the butt ends of their revolvers until he became insensible. Leaving their victim senseless on the deck, the thieves invaded the cabin, where Capt. Aguilero was asleep, and were engaged in ransacking it when the sailor whom they had left insensible on deck gained consciousness, and shouted lustily for assistance. The thieves becoming alarmed, rushed on deck and passed over the side of the vessel into their boat. They made rapidly for the Brooklyn shore, and soon disappeared in the darkness, taking with them the watch and clothing of the Captain. The sailor who was so roughly handled by the pirates, on being questioned, could not give any description of them. Officer O'Connor, however, arrested James Thompson and Wm. Feeney, two well-known members of the "Hook" gang, but as the Italian could not identify them, Capt. Murphy was compelled to release them.

The other case occurred in the Eighteenth Precinct, commanded by Capt. Tynan. It appears that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, while Henry Strockmeyer, a private watchman, was sitting in the office attached to C. W. Alcott's kindling-wood factory, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B, he was startled by hearing a slight noise at the outer door, as though some person was tampering with the lock, and in a moment after five men, who had opened the door by false keys, strode boldly into the office. Before Strockmeyer could utter a sound he was seized, gagged, and thrown upon the ground. His hands were tied tightly behind his back, and a towel was bound firmly over his face, completely blindfolding him. He was then dragged under a table in the office and left there, the ruffians threatening to "blow the top of his head off" if he attempted to make the least outcry or to make an alarm. The burglars then commenced operations on the safe in the office. They drilled a hole in the door near the lock, which they filled with coarse powder, and were preparing to explode the charge and blow the safe open, when one of their confederates, who was standing guard outside, signaled the approach of a policeman. The burglars thereupon fled and succeeded in making their escape. The open door soon after attracted the attention of the patrolmen on post, who entered the office and found the watchman bound and gagged under the table, where he had been left by the burglars. He was released by the policeman, when he made a statement setting forth the above facts. He cannot, however, give any description of the burglars, and they are still at large. The tools abandoned by the ruffians in their flight were taken possession of by the police.

A Swindle Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your commercial column to-day is a paragraph referring to an attempt to "strike" business parties through tax assessments, by means of a circular. This attempt is altogether too gross to pass without more direct exposure. The following is a copy of one of the circulars, which was brought to this department to-day, and its publication will do a public service:

OFFICES OF JOHNSON AND WARD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN-STREET.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1873.

Alexander B. Johnson,
Irving Ward.

DEAR SIR: We are informed that yourself and firm are assessed in large amounts for personal estate. We can have these assessments very materially reduced, which will cost you half of the amount saved, and will give you no personal trouble.

We are authorized to refer to Geo. B. Alley & Co., O. D. Ashley & Co., and Wm. Ward, of No. 22 Broad-street.

The tax-books will close on the 30th, after which nothing can be done. Yours, &c.,

JOHNSON & WARD, per H.

Circulars similar to the above have been widely scattered within a day or two, and in very many cases addressed to parties who are not assessed. It is impracticable for these parties to do what they propose to do, and the only method that seems likely to reward them for their pains is to bring to them innocents who are not assessed, and who may pay tribute to Johnson and Ward through ignorance of the fact.

The Commissioners have before had occasion to warn the public against imposition of this character, but gullible people are always to be found in a City like this.

Yours, &c., GEO. H. ANDREWS,
Commissioner of Taxes and Assessment.
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1873.

Board of Apportionment and Audit.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the Controller in the chair.

A peremptory mandamus of the Supreme Court was read, commanding the board to pay the bill of James Ryan, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, for services performed during the last four months of 1871, amounting to $1,333 33. A report was also read from the Special Examiner of the board to the effect that he was satisfied that Ryan had not performed any services whatever. The claim was allowed.

The bills of Morgan Jones, for plumber's work done for the police and other departments, amounting to $11,515 61, were directed to be paid.

The bill of John Carey, for contesting his rights to certificate of election as a member of Assembly, amounting to $3,500, was presented, and laid over.

An order was read from Judge Barrett, directing the board to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directing the board to audit the bills of the *Sunburst* newspaper for advertising Sheriffs' notices, and proposals from the Department of Public Works, in 1871. The total amount of the claim is $1,115 80.

The paper was laid over, and the board adjourned.

The Rehlsen Case.

Coroner Herrman, yesterday afternoon, took the ante-mortem statement of William Rehlsen, the restaurant keeper, of Eighth-avenue, who was beaten, it is alleged, by Officer McDermott, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and Sergt. Westerman, of the Thirty-first Precinct. The statement was as follows:

> On Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, six weeks ago, a conductor of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, whose name I do not know, came into my saloon with a woman, (the said woman having been in my saloon before alone.) I had then told her that I did not allow women in my saloon. The conductor said he would get square with me. At 11 o'clock he attacked me, biting my finger. I went inside and shut the door, having driven the conductor out. An officer came and asked me what the matter was. I told him, and the officer wanted to arrest me. I told him he could not arrest me, as he had no warrant; I believe the officer's name is McDonald. He wanted to arrest me, and I resisted, and we got into a scuffle, during which he stamped on me, he receiving a wound on the head by striking himself against the counter. I then went up-stairs, and my wife locked the front door. I went to the top of the house to fix the skylight, when a sergeant by the name of Thomas Westerman came on the roof from an adjoining roof and threw me down, injuring me in the back and side. He then violently attacked me with his club, striking me on the head with so much force as to break the club. My wife and myself were taken to the station-house, where my wounds were dressed. The next day I was taken to court and was discharged on bail. I have since been suffering from the injuries I received.

Coroner Herrman, from investigation made, was satisfied that Sergt. Westerman and Officer McDermott were the officers alluded to. They were held in bail to await the further action of the Coroner.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes, water-rents and interest	$5,519 47
From assessments for street openings, street improvements, and interest	145,804 72
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents, and interest	4,664 02
From market-rents and fees	122 50
From Croton water rents	566 75
Total	$156,676 46

THE NEW CABLE.

[illegible]

The steamer Kangaroo, which has been engaged in laying the shore ends of the new [illegible] cable, left her moorings off [illegible] yesterday morning and steamed to New-York. The vessel laid two shore ends of cable at Halifax, one pointing toward New-York, and one to be united with the main cable from England. The shore end of the main cable was laid from the cable house at Freshwater, Halifax, to a point about twenty miles distant, off Chebucto Head. It was there left, buoyed up to await the arrival of the Great Eastern, which is to lay the cable from Land's End, in Cornwall, England, to Halifax. The other section of the cable will run—if there is no change of programme—from Halifax to a point on the south side of Long Island, opposite Hog Island, and about five miles from Far Rockaway. The end at Halifax which is to connect with Long Island was laid by the Kangaroo from Point Pleasant outward for ten miles, and there buoyed. After the connection of the other Halifax end with the main line, that section will be connected with the Long Island end. On Thursday afternoon the Kangaroo arrived off Hog Island, and, wind and tide being favorable, it was determined to proceed at once to land the cable. Arrangements had been made at New-York to have a barge on hand, and the tug-boat Ida was also secured.

Though the tug was up to time, the barge failed to come. The steamer stood about a mile off the shore, and as the breakers are usually high thereabouts, it was determined to lose no time. In the absence of the barge, two of the vessel's boats were made fast together, and a platform was constructed upon them. On this platform the cable was coiled. The improvised barge was then towed ashore, and the cable was payed out and sank to the bottom. There was no difficulty about this part of the business, as it weighs eighteen and one-half tons to the mile. As the boat approached the shore, a coil of nearly 500 yards remained. This was deposited on the beach and piles were driven in the sand, to which the cable was made fast. The additional 500 yards, or thereabouts, are to be run from the beach to a house which is now in process of construction about an equal number of yards from the beach. At this house it is intended to connect the cable with an underground cable to Pearsall's corner, and from thence along the railroad track to Brooklyn. The sand on the beach will cover up the shore end there, and a trench about three feet deep will be dug, through which it will be run up to the electrician's house on the beach. About a score of men from East Rockaway assisted at the landing of the cable. Some of them say that the Captain of the Kangaroo received a cypher telegram, after he had landed the cable, advising him not to land it near Hog Island, as the Cable company did not consider it a good place to land it. A TIMES reporter, who went to Hog Island to see the cable landed, endeavored to get on board the Kangaroo there, but did not succeed in boarding her. At the point where she stood the cable was cut and buoyed and the reporter, on returning to the City, finding the vessel stood in the stream off the Battery, went on board there. The Captain was not on board, and the officers in charge declined to say anything about the dispatch alluded to. There is some misunderstanding, however, in regard to the laying of the New-York end. All agree that the present location is an awkward one; hence it would not be strange to hear of their taking the end now laid to some more favorable point. The officers are now awaiting orders, and when the reporter visited them did not know what their next move would be. They have on board about sixteen miles of cable, which will be spliced to the New-York shore end, wherever it may be decided to leave it, and from that point run out and buoyed, to be afterward spliced with the line to Halifax—after the laying of the main line. The Kangaroo is an old iron vessel which formerly ran on the Inman line. She has on board sixty-five men, all told. The cable is carried coiled in the forward portion of the hold, the end being passed up and directed between rollers and over large wheels to the stern. The end once made fast, it is paid out easily by the motion of the vessel. It is heavily armored, and runs out smoothly. The Kangaroo will probably return to England in a few days.

A Struggle for Life—No Rescue—Drowned.

Last night at about 9 o'clock, when the Idaho, of the Roosevelt-street Ferry, was about leaving Williamsburg for New-York, the passengers were startled by the cry of "man overboard." A rush was made to the point from which the cry proceeded, and by the feeble ray which came from the lamp, a man was seen struggling in the dark waters of the river. He uttered piercing cries, and fought for life with the energy of despair, making frantic efforts to grasp the side of the slip. The boat hands, after considerable delay, brought a ladder, which was found to be utterly useless. One of them procured some cork, attached to a few feet of rope, which was found too short. He then climbed over the side of the pier, and seeing a dark object below threw this primitive life-preserver at it. It was only after repeating this operation several times that this energetic public servant discovered the unfortunate man had sunk, to rise no more, and that his philanthropic efforts were wasted in trying to save the hat of the drowned man. The passengers expressed themselves in no measured terms at the want of proper life-saving apparatus and the total neglect of ordinary precaution to meet such an emergency. Not even a boat was to be had. In reply to the denunciations of the passengers, one of the crew of the Idaho coolly said: "If we had known the man was going to jump overboard, we would have the apparatus ready." No cause is assigned for the man's falling overboard, and it was the general opinion that he did not intend suicide. The body was not recovered.

Another Demonstration Against Recorder Hackett.

Recorder Hackett called on Superintendent Kelso, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, and reported that some unknown miscreants had made another annoying demonstration against him. It appears that during Thursday and Friday nights, the front stoop of Mr. Hackett's residence, No. 72 Park-avenue, was made the depository of a mess of filth of the most disgusting and objectionable kind, and the railings in front of the house were bedaubed with mud and dirt and some sticky black compound. The front windows and the doors were also liberally bespattered with mud. Mr. Hackett attributes these annoying acts to the friends of some of the evil doers to whom he has recently meted out such severe, yet well-merited, sentences. Superintendent Kelso immediately sent for Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and directed him to place police officers in plain clothes in the vicinity of the Recorder's house, and to use every exertion to arrest any suspicious persons found lounging about the place. The matter has also been placed in the hands of two detectives from the Central office, and should the ruffians repeat their annoying practices, they will doubtless meet with a warm reception.

Railroads and Bridges.

Prof. Plimpton, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, lectured last evening before a large audience, at Cooper Union, on Railroads and the Construction of Bridges. He described the wonderful influence the railroad power had upon commerce and all descriptions of industry in this country, and stated that the United States had more miles of railroad than Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, United Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Russia combined. The London *Engineer* recently asserted that in the world there were 130,000 miles of railroad, and America had 60,000, but the fact was that this country had no less than 68,000 miles, and this year would have 76,000 miles of railroad. The lecturer described the formation and materials composing the four great descriptions of bridges—the arch, truss, suspension and tubular, their relations to each other, the amount of pressure they could bear, and what strain they should be expected to resist, by comparison with the work they would be required to perform. The lecture was highly instructive, and was listened to with marked attention. "An Evening with the Poets," by M. Sidney Smollet, on next Saturday evening, will conclude the Cooper Union free lectures for the year 1873.

The Boarding-House Runners Again.

On Thursday morning, as the ship Neptune, commanded by Capt. Spencer, from Liverpool to this port, reached Quarantine, in the lower bay, she was boarded by a party of boarding-house runners who, despite the protest of the Captain, forcibly carried off the majority of the crew. The runners used the most abusive and insulting language to Capt. Spencer, and when he informed them of the enactment making the boarding of a vessel entering this port by any person not authorized by law and not in the service of the United States Government a penal offense, they laughed in his face. When the new Shipping act came into force last June, several of the runners were arrested, and for some months the system was suppressed; but, [illegible] as the men were discharged after a short detention [illegible] Lately they have been at [illegible] and Capt. Spencer says that in all his experience he was never so foully treated [illegible] on Thursday.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Misses Harrison, L. [illegible], Michael Snow, Mrs. Snow, Henry S. Snow, Edward L. Snow, [illegible] Brush, A. B. Brush, M. Brush, Curtis [illegible], W. W. [illegible], A. W. Bibby, G. B. Davidson, John McGinnis, Jr., Edward Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fuller, Mrs. G. S. Adams, Mlle. L. Diani and maid, R. McDonnell, Miss M. McDonnell, J. B. Ewart, Father Toner, J. B. Sutherland, H. R. Turner, Watson E. Adams and family, H. T. Woods and family, D. W. Russell, Mrs. Russell, A. Pettibone, Ernest Beyer, Henry J. Creighton, P. Cavanagh, Mrs. Cavanagh, H. V. Frink, Mrs. Morris and infant, H. E. Turner, C. F. Tietjen, Wm. Druyff, F. L. Holmquist, A. A. H. Boissevain, John Kelly, Fred. Entheven, M. M. C. Bandeira, H. W. Edwards, C. W. McCune, Mrs. McCune, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stowell, Chas. A. Smith, H. E. Raymond, Albert Davis, Mrs. O. K. Powell, infant, and servant, Mrs. H. Reel, Miss J. Wayland, Louis J. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Master Henry Jordan, Miss Mira Jordan, Miss Annie Jordan and servant, Mrs. L. Ames, B. J. Landheim, Wm. S. Crane, Asa R. Runyon, Dr. Louis Fassett, Mrs. Fassett, Master Francis Fassett, Miss Margt. Fassett, Miss Jennie McComb, A. H. Campan, Mrs. Campan, Miss Campan, Miss Charlotte Campan, Miss Frankie Campan, Harold Tydall, E. Whittaker, B. B. Chess and friend, John A. Anderson, Signor Bliss, Mme. Bliss, Miss Eva Bliss and infant, Maurice Aronstein, Mrs. S. L. Miller, Miss Lucille Miller, Chas. E. Roff, A. A. Roff, G. D. R. Bainbridge, L. C. Austin, Dr. Erastus Wilson, E. D. Palmer, Mrs. E. D. Palmer, W. L. Palmer, H. W. Palmer, Miss B. K. Palmer, Miss M. Palmer, Capt. M. B. Cox, Donald Eraser, Ellis Read.

Per steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—G. O. Brian, Chas. O. Kemp, J. A. Taylor, W. Bradford, Mrs. Walker and child, J. H. Young, J. F. Pentz, S. Rosenheim, Capt. G. Colson, Mrs. A. G. Swaine, Miss C. S. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawrence and maid, Robt. Venables, Hon. J. D. Davis, Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. Jas. S. Raten, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lottner, Mrs. H. Dyson, Mrs. Jas. S. Raten, Miss Graham, Mr. S. Levison, Mr. McDowall, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearless and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Garcia and son, Alex. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Saxton, B. Pennefote, H. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Slsco, Judge E. P. Brooks, Tracy B. Brooks, Geo. M. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pickering, child, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, child, infant, and maid, F. A. Benjamin, Mr. Sheldon, Miss H. Strange, Le Vicomte Alphonse Villain XIV, John F. Quades, Ed. Penny, John Sullivan, Major T. Beckley, Felix Y. Canton, Mrs. H. C. Pratt and daughter, George Hyde, W. Burke, J. Chillingworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Chillingworth, Capt. George W. Hand, Miss Burke, Mrs. Burke, Miss. M. C. Burke, Mrs. Pazos and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Angel Casas and nurse, Henry Aberg, James Shaw, Lieut. A. J. Dennis, Lieut. F. H. Forsyth, Dr. Charles Adams, Mrs. John Adams, Miss Julia Adams, Geo. J. Adams, T. G. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Richard and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Sarjeant, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ramsey, Miss Maria F. Ramsey, Miss Helen M. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. John Goldthwayt, 2 daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mr. Martin Van Nason, W. B. Clarke, T. Alchomel, T. J. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Powell.

Per steam-ship Deutschland, for Bremen.—Hon. Carl Schurz, Judge Levi Parsons, Miss Henrietta M. Schwab and maid, G. W. Kruger and wife, Mrs. Prof. Charles A. Joy, 3 children, and nurse, Herman C. Joy, Wm. Speck and wife, Mrs. Augusta Raht and child, Miss Louise Raht, Miss Auguste Raht, J. Rock, A. Sapfgeer, R. Keller, Jul. Spiegel, Emilio Garcia, H. Nielander, Mrs. Nielander and 3 children, Mrs. H. Brockhausen and child, Mrs. L. Nachtwey and child, Louis Strasburger, 4 children, and servant, Julius Hymes, Mrs. Julius Hymes, K. S. Kahn, S. Langsdorf, F. Zorbaum, B. Seligman, four children, and servant, J. Iokler, S. Rosenthal, D. J. Boehm, A. B. Stratton, Mrs. Catherine Prochaska and two children, Ludwig Lehmaier, S. Levis, Chas. Sternbach, Mrs. Henry Gaullier, E. Heye, Jos. Hutter, J. E. Buerk, Miss Speck, Aaron Cahn, Martin Cahn, Moses Bloom, Henry Muhr, E. A. Weil, Mrs. Babel Weil, five children, and servant, John Recker, Paul von Amsberg, Morris Griesheimer, Jacob Hirsch, Leop M. Fehry and child, J. Gotteslecen and child, C. Wallrach and child, F. R. Polock, Jacob Starr, Mrs. Louise Eberstein, Philip Schwab, Mrs. Amalia Goetting, Mrs. Marie Rapp, Jacob Birk, J. Ruprecht, Mrs. Anna Reisbarth, Miss Emilie Reisbarth, L. Unterreimer, P. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Muehlmann and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Schipper, Mrs. T. Smith and 2 children, Miss C. Hirsch, M. Messner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Riemer, F. Hamedinger, E. Werner and family, P. Frank, F. L. Heilriegel, A. Neumann, L. Fried, S. S. Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klauber, Rev. Mr. Rohring, Wm. A. Graham, Rev. R. Brorling, L. Mohr, S. Cohn, Miss C. Holmes, P. J. J. Duddenhausen, W. Page, J. C. Bennewitz.

Per steam-ship Italy for Liverpool.—Mrs. John Roebuck, Miss Lizzie Roebuck, Miss Satterthwaite, Mrs. E. Simmonds and 2 children, Miss N. Newitter, M. T. Beach, Miss Emma P. Beach, Miss Nelly Wheeler, Mrs. B. Boughton and child, Madame de Reigne, Miss Elly Darze, Miss Fanny Lucille, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. MacKenzie, 3 children and nurse, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Sophie Rowe, John A. Tweedy, J. O. Woods, E. E. Perry, Miss Ella F. Woods, Miss Helen L. Woods, Dr. R. Vaedervisco, J. Jaunaque, Luther Lieley, Dr. Geo. P. Bell, A. Ebert, Miss Ada Frost, Miss Rose Cranmer, Miss Rose O'Donnell, Rev. Edward Mills, C. Robbins, Thomas Conville, Robt. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalzell, and six children, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Walter Gaithorne, John Whitworth, A. M. Jackson, Mrs. Homen, three children and infant, John Henry, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Faik, three children and infant, John Riley.

In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Burt and 2 daughters, Mrs. M. H. Starling, Miss Lucy H. Allison, Hon. N. P. Chipman and wife, Mrs. E. White, Miss Fanny Grey, Erique Locias, William P. Titcomb and wife, J. N. Martin, Col. Morrell, Levi P. Lackey, Wm. O. Avery, Mr. Hughes, Ed. H. Miller, Dr. John M. Brodhead and wife, Chas. Berwick, Mr. Harrington, R. C. Gray, O. P. Schmidt, Wm. Jones, Mrs. Jessie Ekins, H. Studd, G. Wilson, C. M. Allen and wife, George Robbins, wife and child, Mr. Rosenshine, Arthur Hughes, Rev. James J. Russell, John Gunter, Wm. Crawford, A. Metzger, Alfred Allen, Dr. James Simpson, Mr. Coleman and wife, W. H. Allen and wife.

Per steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—Miss M. A. Storey, Mrs. J. McIlheran, R. C. Flack and wife, Mrs. H. Paterson, Miss M. Paterson, Miss D. Paterson, Miss S. Sweney, Miss A. Sweney, Miss J. Sweney, D. Sweney, J. Sweney, D. Paterson, Rev. D. Irving.

Petitions and Adjudications in Bankruptcy.

The following voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, during the week past: John W. Holgate, William L. Vanderzee, Fred. J. Easton, Henry G. Healy.

The following were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts: Herman Roche, Benj. F. Stone, Stephen B. Colgate, Charles W. Bleecker, Heyman J. Poland, Bertha Levy, Joseph J. Hamburg, Isaac Minzesheimer, Asher Frank, Isaac R. Shaw, James Shay, Gabriel Young, George Weld, Horace Howland, Henry A. Rice, Thomas R. Crocker, R. H. Wetmore, Marcus Simon, Thomas Lynch, Daniel J. Benstein, Edwin A. New, George K. Hollister.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were ordered: Nathan Levy, Samuel C. Boehm, James P. Whitfield, J. D. Schufelt.

City Real Estate Occupied by the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has prepared and transmitted to the Finance Department a statement of the real estate belonging to the City, occupied by the Department of Public Works, of which the following is a summary:

In Putnam County, for storage reservoirs	553 acres
In Westchester County, for Croton lake and aqueduct	763.500 acres
In New-York, for high service reservoir, &c., at Carmansville	7.808 acres
Croton aqueduct	14.545 acres
Reservoirs in Central Park	139.630 acres
Reservoir at Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street	5.220 acres
Pipe yard foot of East Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets	5.500 acres
Total area occupied by Croton aqueduct, reservoirs, &c.	1,489 263-1,000 acres

For Corporation yards for storage of lamps and other public property and incumbrances removed from streets, thirteen building lots, of which two are private property.

Cargo of the Atlantic.

The steamer Perit, commanded by Capt. Clastor, which arrived in this port yesterday, had on board a part of the cargo and passengers' baggage taken from the wreck of the Atlantic. The Perit's cargo is consigned to the New-York Coast Wrecking Company. It consists of twenty-eight cases, one keg, four rolls of baggage, three coils of wire, five rolls of flannel, one coil wire rigging, one iron davit, six crates of earthen ware, one piece of machinery, twenty-one trunks, five valises, six bags, three pieces copper pipe, and some articles belonging to the Atlantic. The articles will be stored in the warehouse of Woodruff & Robinson, Erie Dock, to await identification by claimants. A further consignment is expected by the Hennessy, from Halifax, in a short time.

Ex-Senator Graham's Bail.

Ex-Judge Fullerton made application before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for a reduction of the amount of bail required in the case of ex-Senator Wm. Moffat Graham, who has been confined about six weeks in the Ludlow-street Jail, awaiting trial on a charge of embezzling the funds of the Wall kill National Bank, of which he was President. Bail was fixed by Judge Benedict at $25,000, and Graham being unable to furnish that amount was committed to jail.

Judge Blatchford observed that Judge Benedict, in determining the amount of bail, had doubtless taken into consideration the penalty attached to the offense with which Graham stands charged, and said that he would not interfere.

Mr. Fullerton then said that he would make the motion before Judge Benedict.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by him during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

For Broadway widening	$118,643 51
For Riverside Park opening	84,560 50
For other improvements and interest	8,034 05
Total for assessments	$211,238 06
For Croton water rent and penalties	2,375 50
For vault permits	1,923 75
For sewer permits	960 00
Grand total	$216,497 31

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Carl Schurz sailed yesterday afternoon, in the North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, for a summer's visit to Europe.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows was celebrated at the Germania Assembly-rooms, last night.

H. L. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, was released from custody yesterday morning on giving bail in the sum of $450.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals removed yesterday to its head quarters, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

There are rumors of a defalcation in the accounts of Henry W. Whitney, the Cashier of the Post-office. Experts from Washington are now investigating the matter.

An infant son of David Davis, residing at No. 156 Mott-street, was seriously injured about the head last evening by a portion of the ceiling of the room falling on the bed on which the child was sleeping.

Thomas Woodward, the seaman arrested for deserting from the American ship Nerchus, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The monthly reception of the Cooper Union Literary Class was held last evening, when the question "Should the Peace Policy of the Government Toward the Indians be Abandoned?" was discussed.

Richard Walker and James McGuire, two colored waiters at the Metropolitan Hotel, and under arrest for stealing jewelry belonging to some of the guests, had their bail reduced from $1,000 to $500 each, by Judge Barrett yesterday.

A meeting of wood-workers, working on machines; molding-makers, planers, turners, &c., held a meeting at No. 94 Eldridge-street, last evening. A committee was appointed to report a plan of a benevolent organization of wood-workers.

The "Dr." Wright, of No. 51 Bleecker-street, who was recently arrested for sending malpractice medicines through the mails, is not Dr. N. L. Wright, of No. 357 Bleecker-street. There are several of the same name in the City who are reputable physicians.

Police Justice Hogan did not put in an appearance at the afternoon session of the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and as a consequence the examination in the case of Thomas Barclay, the Bowery gambler, who beat Henry Mendelbaum almost to death, was adjourned.

Ed. P. Cummings, aged twenty-three years, of Windom, Conn., was married yesterday by Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to Elizabeth Saunderson, aged thirty-four years, who had buried three former husbands—the last departed being brother to the present bridegroom.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening, at No. 18 St. Mark's-place, and elected Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe chairman. A communication was received from ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, expressing his willingness to deliver the oration at the Academy of Music, on Decoration Day.

Yesterday afternoon Adam Herts, of Seventy-second-street and First-avenue, and Henry Secom, whose residence was not ascertained, quarreled at Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue. A fight ensued, during which Secom beat Herts about the head and face until he became insensible. Herts was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is feared that he is seriously injured. Secom escaped.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests during the week, 424; receipts for taxes and assessments, $56,859.

The motion to vacate the Third-avenue sewer assessment will be finally argued before Judge Pratt on Wednesday next.

Louisa Arlington, the complainant in the charge of malpractice against Mrs. Koils, is kept in prison, while the latter, who is charged with a serious crime, is permitted to go at large on her own recognizance.

The station-house of the newly-apportioned Tenth Sub-precinct was yesterday manned by three sergeants, two roundsmen, and ten patrolmen. The station-house is located at 1,619 Fulton-street, and is in charge of Sergt. Meeks.

Yesterday the Commercial Bank obtained judgment in an action against the property of Daniel M. Donovan, alias Simmons, who was recently arrested for raising a check on the bank from $20 to $649. The Sheriff attached Donovan's gold watch and $135 in money in satisfaction of the judgment.

LONG ISLAND.

From a record kept by the keepers of the light on Long Beach Bar, Orient, it appears that during the hours of daylight for the year, from April 26, 1872, to April 26, 1873, there passed that point 12,550 sailing and 1,015 steam-vessels.

William Hydicker, a laborer in the employ of Mr. Wm. Young, of Orient, during the absence of Mr. Young's family on Friday evening, robbed the house of money, clothing, and jewelry to the value of $500, with which he succeeded in making his escape.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The work on the line of the New-York, Westchester, and Boston Railroad, between Mamaroneck and Portchester, will be commenced on the 1st of May.

The Methodists who worship at the corner of Washington-avenue and Spring-street, Melrose, have decided to sell their church edifice and lot and appropriate the proceeds toward the erection of a more commodious house of worship.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Bedle is recovering from his late severe illness.

During the last month the cost of sustaining the Newark public schools was $35,716 49. The sum of $21,719 66 was expended for additions and repairs.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the head of Seventeenth-street, Jersey City, yesterday. It was apparently that of a German laborer, fifty years of age.

An old lady, named Dooley, was knocked down by a Morris and Essex train at the Newark depot last night. She fell outside the track, and escaped without serious injury.

The closing exercises of the term at Princeton College will take place on the 29th inst. Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, of Newark, has been selected to preach the annual sermon.

The Trustees of the Denville Camp-meeting Grounds have selected Milton J. King, Esq., President, in place of Rev. Ichabod Searing, deceased, and have decided to open the next camp-meeting on Aug. 12, and keep it open for ten days.

The residence of Washington Norton, in East State-street, Trenton, was entered by burglars Friday night and robbed of a quantity of silver-ware, a watch, and $20 in money while the family were absent at a place of amusement. Entrance to the house was effected by means of a bay window which was unlocked.

The old United States Arsenal on Jersey City Heights is to be torn down after the 1st of May. It was erected at the opening of the war of 1812, and was garrisoned by troops under command of Col. Cadmus. During the late rebellion the arsenal was again used as a rendezvous for regiments preparatory to going into the field.

Judge Depue has adjourned the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer to Saturday, May 3, when a day will be appointed for the trial of Van Winkle Bogert, the alleged accomplice of Libby Garrabrant in the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs. If Judge Van Syckle is at liberty to preside during the trial, the case will be taken up May 10, if not, the trial will be adjourned to the second Tuesday in June.

In making an excavation for the foundation of the building which will be erected by the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Newark, at the corner of Jersey and Broad streets, in Elizabeth, a nugget of gold quartz was found on Friday by a clerk in an adjoining drug-store, who was watching the men at work. Several small particles of gold were also found, and hopes are entertained that a gold mine has been discovered.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

There were two trots at Fleetwood yesterday, but the weather was bleak and cold and consequently the attendance was small. The first event was a sweepstakes for $300, mile heats, best three in five, between the s. g. State of Maine, b. m. Lady Lovell and br. m. Dutch Maid; and the second a match for $200, a mile and repeat, between the gr. m. Crazy Jane and the br. g. Barney Kelly, the former going in harness and the latter to wagon. The following are the summaries:

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Saturday, April 26—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

R. G. Anderson's s. g. State of Maine	1	2	1	2	0	1
Wm. Lovell's b. m. Lady Lovell	2	1	1	0	2
Mr. Elliott's br. m. Dutch Maid	dis.				

Time—3:04, 3:07, 3:00, 3:02, 3:04, 2:58.

SAME DAY—Match, $200; mile heats.

P. Manee's gr. m. Crazy Jane (in harness)	1	1
W. Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelly (to wagon)	2	2

Time—2:49, 2:51½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—J. A. Greaves and wife, Mrs. J. A. Greaves, W. Seton, Mrs. S. Ayliffe and 4 children, S. Sharp, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Sharp, Miss E. Lamont, C. Bryant, Mrs. M. Powell and 2 children, Miss E. Philips, Miss L. Philips, Master F. Philips, Miss E. Berryman, R. McFarlane and wife, E. Watkins, J. Evans and wife.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Savanilla, &c.—Mr. Knight, H. Sherman, A. McPradella, Frank R. Tiffany, George C. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Land, Mrs. Sangreenotte, 3 daughters and nurse, Mr. Connell, Mr. Orrett, Mr. and Mrs. Gevis, Mrs. Lo[illegible] Gibbons, and nurse, Mrs. Clarke, Miss [illegible], F. Weeks, [illegible] Knight, [illegible] Crosbie, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible] Mrs. E. Walker, W. B. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], Mrs. Watson, Charles [illegible].

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....[illegible] | Sun sets....[illegible] | Moon sets....3:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ornsby, (Br.,) Kierston, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; [illegible], (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hille, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Italy, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; [illegible], Havana, Pim, Forwood & Co.; New-Orleans, [illegible], New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; [illegible], Crowell, New-Orleans, [illegible]; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, J. [illegible] Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Clyde, Kennedy, [illegible] West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, [illegible], Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; [illegible]; Lorillard steam-ship Co.; [illegible], Philadelphia; Monitor, [illegible]; William Kirkpatrick, [illegible] & Wood; [illegible]; Old Dominion, Walker, [illegible], Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion steam-ship Co.

Ships Sarah Hoggett, Burwell, Liverpool, Charles P. Sumner; Early Morn, (Br.,) Fuseman, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Brothers Apps, (Br.,) Patrazan, Cork or Falmouth, Boonyen & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabe, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Henry, (Ger.,) Wissel, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.

Barks Kong Syre, (Nor.,) Marcussen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Abby Barker, Merrill, Gibraltar, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Palo Alto, Tenny, Port Johnson, H. D. & J. W. Brookman; Bjornstjerne, (Norw.,) Hannsted, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brilliant, (Norw.,) Meltzen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Louise Wereband, (Ger.,) Wilce, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thuringen, (Br.,) Hays, London, E. Charles L. Wright & Co.; Isle of Skye, (Br.,) Marvine, Barbadoes, L. B. Brigham.

Brigs Comet, (Br.,) Williams, Gibraltar for orders, B. J. De Wolf & Co.; Helen M. Rowley, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Marmosa, Milton, Wilmington, N. C., Miller & Houghton; Daylight, Marks, Demerara, W. L. & W. & P. Armstrong; Portalias, (Span.,) Ponce, Barcelona, Emile Puig & Co.; John Sherwood, Nickerson, Seville or a market, H. Baetjer; Maggie, (Br.,) Simson, Demerara, W. L. Leaveraft & Co.

Schrs. C. A. L. Lamot, Applebaum, Key West, Fla., Jener & Co.; H. J. Whitling, Appleman, Jr., Key West, Fla., Jener & Co.; Almeda, Smith, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co.; G. Stover, [illegible], Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Adolph Hugel, Speed, Georgetown, S. C.; Abiel Abbott, Spreacher, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; C. H. Foster, Coombs, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] & Co.; Isolla, Smith, Port Royal, [illegible] & W. Loud & Co.; Old Chad, McClintock, Baracoa, W. L. Emile Puig & Co.; Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Raybourne, Cardiff April 14, mdse. and 23 cabin and [illegible] steerage passengers to Archibald Baxter. April 18, lat. 50 13, lon. 28 25, passed a Guion steamer bound E., supposed Wyoming; 21st, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a large iceberg; 24th, lat. 42 20, lon. 60 45, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steamer bound E. and a British gunboat standing S. E.; 25th, lat. [illegible], lon. 68 25, passed a bark-rigged Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, April 12 and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 690 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 25, off Nantucket, passed a bark bound W., showing signal letters A. H. D. R.

Steam-ship Peril, Chester, Halifax April 22, with cargo and baggage from the wrecked steamer Atlantic to the New-York Coast Wrecking Company.

Steam-ship George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans April 19, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Bailey, Savanilla April 16, Kingston 18th, and Turk's Island 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Angouis, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, London 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Maggie, (of [illegible], N. S.,) Fleming, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. April 24, 20 miles S. E. from Absecum, spoke ship Alexandra, (Br.,) from Sandy Hook for Dobby Island.

Bark Levant, (of [illegible],) Jones, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Eliza Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Bates, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Left in port bark O. M. Hume, for Baltimore, and brig Black Swan, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Kate Upham, (of St John, N. B.,) Brown, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. April 24, lat. 38, lon. 75 10, spoke brig Mary, (Br.,) from Matanzas, for Boston.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Bouton, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Margaret, (of New-Orleans,) Smith, Cardenas 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Brig Amable Antonia, (Span.,) Muret, Cienfuegos 22 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Brig Whittaker, (of Addison,) Cotton, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Racehorse, Miller, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsal—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Clara Merritt, Tolsen, Mosquito Inlet 8 ds., with live oak for Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Price, Baltimore.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Clinton Point, for Boston.

Schr. Annie E., (of St. John,) Pye, Hillsborough, N. B., 13 ds., with 300 tons plaster to V. E. & C. W. King—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Freedom, King, of and 13 ds. from Windsor, N. S., via Vineyard Haven, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Martha Nickels, (of Machias,) Ross, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Lizzie, (of Harrington,) Leighton, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Blackington, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. James O'Donoghue, Warren, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Golden, Overton, Norwalk, for South Amboy.

Schr. President, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva, Handy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willard, Anderson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George & Edgar, Green, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anadir, Allen, Stonington.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Blakey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Silver Heels, Hall, Vinal Haven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Brockton, Musquash, N. C., 18 ds., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Morris, Wareham.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Louisa, Brockett, Fall River.

Schr. Cabot, Parker, Boston.

Schr. J. R. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Petrel, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Southerner, Hatch, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Tantamount, Pendleton, Fall River.

Schr. Pecora, Carroll, Fall River.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Stony Brook.

Schr. Globe, Perry, Vinal Haven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Marl, Morrell, Mystic.

Schr. Mary Tiel, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Velma, Look, Addison, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Copia, West, New Bedford.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Sea, Kennedy, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Lowe, Fall River.

Schr. Sallie Chatre, Simmons, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, Newport, for South Amboy.

Schr. Bucco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Corby, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Jules Saserac—vessel to master.

Schr. W. H. Van Name, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Robt. Myhan, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Corpus Christi 23 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Humming Bird, Williams, of and 15 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to A. Mudgett & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Brandywine, Hailey, Mosquito Inlet 14 ds., with live oak for Brooklyn Navy-yard—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schrs. Henry T. Woods, Parsons, Virginia; Susan Scranton, Terrill, do., for New-Haven.

BELOW—Bark Jane Avery, (Br.,) Dodds, from Havana.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N.W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; India, for Glasgow; Baltic, City of London, Italy, and Parthia, for Liverpool; St. Olaf, for London; Santiago de Cuba, for Matanzas; Mandigo, for Havana; Clyde, for Galveston; New Orleans and Mississippi, for New Orleans; Huntsville and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; barks Zio Lorenso, for Belfast; Athlete, for Queenstown; Vittorio, for Gibraltar; Freeman Dennis, for Charleston; brigs Meta, for Salonica; Catelle Cibo, Clotilde, and Margherita, for Gibraltar; American Union, for Laguayra; schr. Luola Murchison, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York, and schrs. Mary E. Van Cleaf and Mollie, from New-York, and T. V. N. Simmons, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 26.—Arr. barks W. J. Jenkins and Linda Stewart, from New-York; brigs Glenwood, from Newport; Frontier, from Charleston; Hampden, from Fall River; Luis, from St. Jago, Cuba; schrs. Seguin, from Portland; Lottie Ames, from Rockland; Abbie B. Hodgman, from Boston; Ann E. Valentine, from [illegible] Georgetown, Alexandria [illegible] St. Simons, [illegible] Jones, for [illegible]; Sld. [illegible] ery, for New-York; [illegible] barks Hope, for [illegible].

Below, [illegible].

VINEYARD HAVEN, April [illegible]—[illegible] S. Wilson, [illegible] C. Gates, [illegible] Fryemouth, [illegible], for [illegible] and brigs Nellie Harvey [illegible].

Herald Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brussels, from this port for New-York yesterday.

FURNITURE.

We deliver goods in New-York free of expense. With this inducement buyers of fine furniture and upholstery cross the ferry to see the choice stock at reasonable prices offered by

T. BROOKS & CO.

Cabinet Makers and Decorators, No. 137 Fulton-st., Corner Sands,

BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,

OFFER THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, BRONZE, AND GILT GAS-FIXTURES IN THE CITY AT TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

CROSSLEY'S NEW CARPET STORE,

221 6TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.

Grand display of the best English carpets in new patterns and new colors.

MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
IN ALL WIDTHS.

THREE-PLY and extra superfine INGRAINS all at low prices. Manufacturers become retailers.

Call and examine the finest stock in the City.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
No. 221 6th-av.

GENUINE

VICHY

BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

For sale by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway; PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver-st.; CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.; E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.; PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 917 and 656 Broadway; ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, corner Chambers-st. and College-place, and all leading druggists and retail grocers.

BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 BEAVER-ST., SOLE AGENTS.

THE SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

NOTICE.—Money on deposit from May 1 to August will draw THREE MONTHS' INTEREST. All deposits to the 5th May will be included.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,

English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window shades, [illegible] usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 35 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick.

WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible] CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS. [illegible]

72½ B'way Kelty

"OUR FAVORITE"

ELEVATED-OVEN RANGE.

With all the modern conveniences. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

THE BETHESDA SPRING WATER bears the same relation to those afflicted with indigestion, constipation, catarrh, rheumatism, paralysis, dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel, stone and urinary deposits, diseases of the liver and kidneys, &c. as that of the ancient spring, healing whosoever drink freely of the waters. Pamphlets with certificates free. Dr. HEATH, Agent, No. 200 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NO. 221 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant-square, [illegible], suitable for a small family; bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with superior board. References exchanged.